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TEMPLE OF PEACE.

DESCRIPTION.

O Thou who bad'st thy turtles bear,
Swift from his grasp, thy golden hair,
And sought'st thy native skies!

Oh Peace, thy injured robes uplind!—Collins.

Buildings, like books, have sometimes a disputed authenticity; and it often happens that the question as to their true founders is agitated with more vivacity than in the case of authors and their writings, inasmuch as all their present value and interest depend on our knowledge of their origin. This is particularly the case with regard to the Temple of Peace. If the date and purpose of its foundation, as popularly described, be correct, it is one of the most interesting remains of antiquity; but if tradition can be fairly convicted of error in this instance, there is scarcely a ruin in Europe which possesses less claim to regard.

According to the commonly received opinion, the dilapidated and almost rude structure we are contemplating, was begun by the Emperor Claudius, but completed by Vespasian, and dedicated to the goddess of peace, on the successful termination of the Jewish war. Josephus, after describing the pomp of the triumphs which celebrated the final overthrow of his nation, says that the conqueror determined on building a temple to Peace; and that he finished it in so short a period, and in a style of such unexampled magnificence, that it astonished every beholder.—The prodigious wealth which he had accumulated in the late wars assisted him in his design; and the rarest statues and paintings, with the most curious productions of every quarter of the world, were collected under its roof. Thither also he brought the spoils of the temple of Jerusalem; and the golden vessels and sacred instruments of its altars graced, as once before of old, the festive rites of idolaters.

Such was the celebrity which the Temple of Peace acquired by the splendour of its ornaments, and the vast sums expended on every part of the structure, that it was regarded as the noblest edifice in the world. A curious custom also, which prevailed at a very early period in Greece, appears to have added considerably to its grandeur. In the temple of Delphos, rendered sacred to all the land by the mysteries of religion, both states and individuals deposited their accumulated wealth. Neither fraud nor violence dare approach a treasure which had been placed under the immediate guardianship of a deity; and in times when the weak had little protection against the strong, and one republic was always on the watch to surprise another, it contributed not a little to the general good that such an institution existed. It is not easy to discover so weighty a reason for the same custom being prevalent at Rome, at least not in the time of Vespasian or Titus; but, whatever was its origin, the Temple of Peace received an immense increase of wealth by its prevalence, and every citizen of rank and opulence rendered himself a sort of guardian of its sanctity by placing within its walls some valuable portion of his property.

From the scanty records which remain respecting the original plan of this famous edifice, it is hardly possible to give an idea of its former grandeur. Three massy walls are all that now exist of the sumptuous temple which astonished the haughty Persian ambassador by its magnificence. The last of the eight pillars which adorned its front was removed, by the order of Pope Paul V., to the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, where it supports an image of the Virgin. The whole length of the building was about three hundred feet, and its breadth about two hundred. In the interior the walls were lined with gilded bronze and paintings by the most celebrated artists. Among the latter was the famous one of Protogenes, who, in endeavouring to finish the figure of a dog and to add the foam which was supposed to have fallen from its mouth, was almost driven mad himself by finding all his efforts unsuccessful. At length losing all patience, he flung his brush with great fury at the picture, when, to his delight, he saw that he had, by that means, painted the foam to admiration. There is also said to have been an extensive library in this temple, which obtained for it the respect of the learned, as its other riches did the admiration of the curious.

The goddess of Peace was worshipped in very early times by the Greeks; and she had a temple in Athens, built, it is said, by Cimon, in commemoration of his victory over the Persians.—It is a singular circumstance that the Romans should not have had a place for her worship till so late a period as the reign of Vespasian, or at earliest as that of Claudius; that is, not till after they had conquered the world, and established their empire on a foundation formed of the crushed arms, and ensigns, and slain bodies of myriads of enemies. In neither case, however, was the Temple of Peace erected till the respective nations had acquired the greatest military glory they ever possessed; but the Greeks worshiped the deity through the best and happiest periods of their history. The most enduring monuments of their fame were raised under her fostering hand; and as the twin sister of their own Athena, the power and beauty of her spirit was felt in the breathing of their zephyrs, in the tranquil loveliness of their vine and olive mantled hills, and in the reposing majesty of their marble temples. With the Romans this was not the case. Peace set up her altars among them when both their vigour and genius were on the decline.—There was never any thing grand in the tranquillity of the Roman empire but once, and that was in the time of Augustus, when the repose seemed miraculous, and the whole world lay like a mighty ocean hushed into silence by heaven.

Great doubt, however, has existed in the minds of modern antiquarians as to the identity of the present ruins with the real Temple of Peace, and the ingenious author of "Rome in the Nineteenth Century," has collected into a short compass most of the objections urged against their claims to veneration. "It can neither be made out," says that agreeable writer, "to be a hypæthros, like the Pantheon; nor a circular peripteros, like the little Temple of the Vesta; nor a prostylos, nor an amphiprostylos; nor a dypteros, nor a pseud-dypteros; nor any of Vitruvius's fourteen orders of temples; nor any description of temple whatsoever. Nor can they find out any possibility of its ever having had any of the three necessary constituent parts of a temple—the cellar, the portico, and the area; not to mention that it had windows, which they will by no means allow to any temple, except those of Vesta. Certainly its form and the disposition of its parts bear no resemblance to any known temple of antiquity. But how few are there of which the ruins or the description have come down to the present time! Nor did the ancients bind themselves so slavishly to these general rules as modern critics pretend. A thousand aberrations from architectural laws might be instanced; and why should not the form of a temple be one?

"Winkleman, who seems never to question the identity of this ruin with the Temple of Peace, gives it as one instance of temples with three names, and mentions Jupiter Capitolinus as another; adding that such temples had always vaulted roofs. But even if it were a temple, the antiquarians will not allow that it could be Vespasian's Temple of Peace, because, they say, the style of architecture and the clumsiness of the brick work prove it to have been an erection of a much later period; and because—which is a much more incontrovertible reason—the Temple of Peace was burnt down in the time of Commodus. I am sorry I cannot remember the authority that was given me for this assertion, nor recover the antiquary that made it. Even if correct, the Temple of Peace might have been rebuilt after that period; and though Procopius speaks of it as a ruin in his time, that does not prove that it is a ruin in ours. To my humble thinking, however, this ruin bears a strong resemblance to a basilica; and as the Forum of Peace, like every other forum, must have had a basilica, I thought this might be it, and pleased myself upon the notion. But when I communicated it to some learned antiquarians, they declared that though the ruin bore every appearance of being the remains of a basilica, it must, from the style of the architecture, be the basilica, not of Vespasian, but of Constantine, who built one on Via Sacra, and near the Temple of Venice and Rome; and, as its situation exactly corresponds with this, they maintained that, *sat curamente*, it was the remains of Constantine's *basilica*, which was pompously described by one of his panegyrists, and adorned with all the magnificence which the arts at that degraded period were capable of exhibiting."

In support of the opinion thus hazarded it is further observed, that both the poverty of the architecture and the badness of the masonry-work, for excellency in which the Romans of an earlier age were famous, tend strongly to establish the opinion that the building, whatever was its original character, was erected at a period far posterior to the reign of Vespasian.

If this edifice, however, was in truth the temple of peace, it was not only the most splendid in Rome, but the most frequented. Besides the crowds who visited it through curiosity, and the number of learned men who employed themselves in its library, nearly all the sick people of the city, or their relations, frequented it, in order to petition the Goddess for a speedy restoration to health. "It thus happened," says an old author, "that from the great multitudes who were always crowded together in the courts, the Temple of Peace was not unfrequently a scene of most uproarious discord."

The attributes ascribed to this deity, were nearly the same both in Greece and Rome. In the shrines of the former, she was represented as holding a little image of Plutus in one hand, and some ears of corn, intermixed with olive leaves, in the other,—both wealth and plenty being considered the produce of her smiles. The Romans ornamented her image in a similar manner, and put a caduceus in her hand to indicate her power and divine authority. But in the reign of the emperor Commodus, both the Goddess and her temple were suddenly stripped of their glory by lightning, which set fire to the building, and nearly burned it to the ground.—All the treasures which had been placed there for security were destroyed with the edifice; and the people regarded the visitation as a prelude to those fearful convulsions which were so shortly to overwhelm the empire itself.

The excavations which were carried on a few years since by the Duchess of Devonshire and some other zealous antiquarians, whom the excellent example of her grace prompted to the design, laid more of this building open to inspection than former inquirers had the opportunity of observing. According to the discoveries thus made, it is supposed to have been erected on the style of some more ancient edifice, the brick work of which, said to be of much superior workmanship, is traced in an oblique direction across the line of the walls, as is also a portion of antique basaltic pavement. "This vast hall," says the editor of the Classical Tour, in his preface to that work, "measures about two hundred and seventy by eighty-two feet. It was almost precisely similar in dimensions and decorations with the great saloon in the baths of Diocletian; and, like it, the ceiling was supported by eight gigantic columns, except that the material was here of white marble instead of granite. This hall opened, by three arches on each side, into two aisles. The entrance to the building was by means of a low vestibulum at one end of the saloon, towards the Colosseum, or east; at the other end is a semicircular recess or tribunal.—The external wall of the north aisle was pierced by six arches, in two tiers, under each of the three great openings connecting it with the nave; but the centre of these three divisions had undergone an alteration apparently in the progress of the work, and its straight wall was thrown out into a semicircular tribune, with a half cupola ceiling, like that before alluded to at the west end, opposite the original entrance: and this change seems to have been made in consequence of an alteration in the approach; for although the south aisle no longer remains, yet the excavations have laid open a flight of steps, and foundations of a portico of entrance, in the centre of this south side of the building."

This is as full a description, perhaps, as could be given of this ruin; to which we would fain ascribe the honors of its ancient fame, and contemplate it as the remains of the only edifice in which imagination can picture the severe genius of Rome assuming a bland and gentle aspect, and laying aside the splendors of her imperial glory for the simple olive wreath and the white robes of Peace.

From the Casket.

STANZAS.

Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth—give I unto you.—St. John, xiv. 27.

There is no peace in joys that spring
From vice indulged and time misspent;
Too soon such blossom's withering,
Will lose their beauty and their scent.

There is no peace in gilded halls,
That echo with the dance and song;
The taste so pampered, quickly palls,
And silken fetters last not long.

There is no peace in looks that seem
As if for lasting rapture made;
The eye that has the brightest beam,
Is often but the first to fade.

It is not peace to thirst for wealth,
Or ardently to seek for fame;
The miser's cheek is void of health,
Forgotten is the hero's name.

It is not peace to know that all
We prize most fondly, must depart;
To feel that soon a hopeless pall,
Must cover the rejoicing heart.

It is not peace to know, that cold
Oblivion must be our lot,
That we must leave this busy world,
And be by all forgot.

"Then what is peace? Oh! tell me where
This aching heart may find its rest?"
Thine eyes are fixed on earth—but there
Peace hath not built her halcyon nest.

Look up, poor trembler, to those skies,
So beautiful in majesty:
For He who dwelleth there doth prize,
The anxious look, the timid sigh.

Oh! listen to his words of love,
He bids those fearful tremors cease:
"Come unto me, thou weary one,
And *I* will give thee peace."

"Yes, unto Thee—to Thee alone,
Saviour forever blest,
I come, a sinful, weary one,
Oh, Saviour, give me rest."

L. M. H.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

POETRY.

"Mirth and madness mutual dance,
In the poet's sportive trance.
He covets nectar—swallows bane—
Contends for pleasure—wins but pain."

Many epithets have been given to poetry. It has been styled the language of imitation, the language of fancy, the language of nature, and the language of love—but of these, poetry is more properly the language of love. None of the others so naturally invite the aid of the Muses. Yet every thing that can please—every thing that can rouse the dull and wearied mind, is set forth in its greatest strength by poetry. Its charms have long been felt by the world; and its power over the human disposition has long been acknowledged. It is its province to refresh the mind, by leading it through all the agreeable variety of nature. Addressed to the fancy, and the passions, it was well suited to the condition of mankind in the early ages of the world. The beauties of nature, the devotional feelings of the soul, and the deeds of heroes, then afforded scope for the poet. In [illegible] praised the excellencies of creation, and sung the sacred anthem in devotion; and in the same language, the rude Gentile tuned his harp, to sooth the passions of his nature. The peaceful scenes of a pastoral life, to which men were led, in the first ages of society, were peculiarly calculated to give a zest to poetry; and we find it then cultivated with assiduity. The shepherd, seated in the lonely night, watching his flocks, with none to disturb his peaceful thoughts, would naturally feel a pleasure in whiling away the time, to the chaunt of some rude song. Among the illiterate, the valorous deeds of ancestors and heroes have something in their relation which chains the attention. This interest, or pleasure as we might call it, is increased by the charms of poetry.—Hence, in the rude ages of the world, the deeds of heroes, the grandeur of battles, and the martial achievements of contending hosts, were rehearsed by bards, and heard by the people with the greatest enthusiasm. The venerable picture which Ossian gives, of his Scandinavian lords and heroes, assembled around the shell, listening to the song of one of their bards, may give some faint idea of the power which poetry had over the mind in that age. And whilst Ossian himself pleases with bold and tragical description, he shows the poetic genius of his day, and the wild but majestic inclination of mind which characterised his countrymen. Some ancient nations were so much captivated with poetry, that they taught their laws, their religion, and their philosophy in rude songs. The laws of Minos, and the precepts of Thales, are supposed to have owed part of their celebrity to the poetic form in which they were contained. The Persian sung his war hymn whilst marching to the conflict, and felt himself superior to the fears of dying.

The excellency of poetry is much displayed in superiority of description. To draw together the most prominent beauties of nature, and show the passions of the soul in the most lively colors, is one of its greatest excellencies. Hence, every thing that can move or please—every thing that is tender or agreeable to the fancy, has been sought for by the poets of every age. And on this account, also, we find many attempts to describe the felicity of a rural life, the peaceful bowers of solitude, the romantic appearances of nature, and the ideal ease of a country retreat. Led on by such attempts as these, the "flowers of the sweet-tongued poets" have been strewed in every land. Many scenes in life have they described in such a manner as to make the reality appear fanciful. What is peaceful and calm, they have painted and colored so finely, as to make it please beyond the reality. Milton, from his story of creation, to his description of the Deity, has shown the excellency of poetry in describing objects that are beautiful or grand.—Every image he attempts, either of the gloomy or pleasing kind, he has drawn with a majesty almost unequalled in human language.

In describing grief, Virgil has given us a beautiful specimen of the power of descriptive poetry. In no other than poetic language could he have described the sorrows of a mother so finely as he has done that of the mother of Euryalus. There every affecting circumstance is presented in the most imposing manner; and yet in such a manner as to show the misfortune of a son, and the grief of a mother, in the most lively colors. So well has he imitated nature, that whilst reading we forget the fable, to sympathise with the bereaved parent.

There is a sweetness in the rural song, the simple ballad, or the polished ode, which far excels the gratifications of the cup. The flowery meads and sylvan bowers of the Muses, present to us the varied beauties of nature—the charms of romantic scenery please us. Poetic description heightens the pleasure, and makes what is plain appear almost enchanted. That heart can have but little of innocence or sensibility which never felt the pleasures of poetry. The tear may steal down the cheek, whilst we muse on some elegy to the memory of departed beauty; the pleasures of infancy may be by it recalled in all their attractive innocence; and it may cause us to forget for a moment, the harshness of the present scene, and enjoy, in fancied reality, the sweets we tasted in the morning of life. But poetry and fancy's pleasures soon vanish; and we acknowledge the value of the former, by the remembrance of the scene it presented—that scene of which we can only say,

"'Twas bright, 'twas heavenly—but 'tis past."

ERATO.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

The Evils of Sensibility.

"This moment w[illegible] past hours of sorrow,
And I fear no m[illegible],
Thy love is mine."

Bon.

Caroline, the heroine of my tale, possessed a most lively and fertile imagination, and a heart as warm as a summer's sun. Too independent herself to feign a kindness which she did not deeply feel, she seemed to suspect the protestations of others. Consequently, her manners were characterized by frankness and simplicity. She was not remarkable for beauty of person; yet her intelligent features, illumined by the rays of a well cultivated mind, combined with her graceful and unaffected movements, could not fail to interest and command the admiration of every beholder.

To the warmth and ardor of her feelings, together with a private education, and I may add too, a constant perusal of novels and romances, is to be attributed the existence of that excessive sensibility, which proved the source of so much misery to herself and those with whom she was most nearly and dearly connected.

Her ignorance of the polite world, into which she was ushered at the early and eventful age of sixteen, led her into some singularities of manner, which by the male sex, were regarded only as so many arguments in her favor, inasmuch as they testified more to the purity and innocence of her heart than to any other principle: while the female part of her acquaintance refused to attribute them to aught but the most heartless and artful coquetry. Of this fact, too, their envy, but ill disguised under the form of raillery, did not long permit her to remain in ignorance.

Although conscious of no known or intended impropriety, shocked by their implied reproach, she attempted, but in vain, to conform more to the opinions of others. Her natural disposition, too ardent to admit of a medium, appeared to have passed some deathly ordeal, for to the world she was an altered being. The fear of offending, or of being again misunderstood, had transformed her from the most lively and playful of human creatures to the most timid and reserved; and finally she became the most dejected and melancholy.

Her young heart, expanding with warm and generous emotions, like the first blossoms of an early spring, had been nipped in the bud; and but for the kindly feelings of one object, her blighted sensibilities would doubtless have sought in the shades of the cloister a haven for the wreck of all earthly solicitude.

But Caroline loved, and was most ardently beloved by the object of her affections. Mr. M—— had at first admired, but upon more intimate acquaintance loved her, for those excellent qualities of the mind and heart, which seemed so well calculated to render him happy. The person of Mr. M—— was attractive,—his mind more so,—his disposition amiable; but most and best of all, he possessed that energy and decision of character, so admirable in man and so adored by woman.

Conscious of her own timidity, it is to this trait in man that woman trusts, as to a superior being, for aid and support in the performance of all the important duties of life. Ungrateful must how seldom he studies to merit that anxious solicitude felt by woman for his esteem. Every act of her life, from youth to old age, is performed with a view to the attainment of this object: and nothing that she undertakes, however trivial or arduous, is finished till sanctioned by his approbation. If this be unkindly or thoughtlessly withheld, her efforts are lessened, and she becomes still for want of an impulse.

But to my tale.—Caroline became the happy wife of——, and oft while leaning on the arm of her husband, her grateful heart turned to the [illegible] of those bitter moments, when she [illegible] to retire from the world, alone and in disgust.—Now she had escaped its wiles and snares, but how much more happily! Whenever the conversation turned on this subject, the poignancy of Caroline's feelings, at having innocently incurred censure, led M—— to moralize on the bad effects of their too frequent indulgence. But the gravity of his remarks served for little more than to bring from Caroline a declaration of the impossibility of ever again experiencing the agonizing sensations of her youth.

"I am married now, you and my home are my world. As long as I retain your affection and confidence, I am happy; while possessing them no earthly calamity can befall me."

Here a delighted smile from M—— never failed to convey the welcome intelligence that she should never be without those requisites while he lived. "But then you know I may die."

"And then," interrupted Caroline, "I shall die too; and therefore I insist upon it I shall never need all this manly fortitude that you are so anxious to obtain." Here Mr. —— would pronounce her incorrigible, but she added—"We are happy now, and heaven grant that we may remain so."

Three years flew swiftly by, but making in their rapid course no change in the circumstances of the happy pair, except that they had become parents. Now however, they were doomed to experience all the anguish attendant on the illness and death of an only darling child. As is often the case with infants, the babe lingered through the most excruciating sufferings, until nature sunk exhausted into her last sleep. And who that has sat by the death bed of helpless infancy, has not been almost tempted to exclaim, "truly the sins of the fathers appear to be visited on the children."

Caroline had lost her parents before her recollection, and although she had oft let fall the sympathetic tear for the misfortunes of a friend, yet death had never visited her so nearly before; and as might be expected, he found her unprepared. M—— endeavored, by carefully concealing his own emotions, to control in a measure those of his wife, but in vain; her feelings were too ardent to be restrained: and hoping that time at least would heal the wounds, which he appeared to have no power to alleviate, he ceased to address her on the subject. Alas for Caroline! —from the moment of her infant's death she had felt that the only effectual remedy for her woes would be in the sympathies of M——; they had rejoiced alike at the birth of the child, then why not mourn together its untimely death? How was it? M——, who had ever entered into her views and feelings, now in this heartrending trial had, in calmness and composure, left her to mourn alone.

Days of weeping were followed by nights of tearless agony. The real motives for his conduct never passed her vision; she could come to but one conclusion, and that fraught with endless misery to herself: M—— certainly had ceased to love her!—Mistaken conception!

Conscious of the integrity of his motives, M—— had never thought of the painful suspicions that were distracting the mind of his beloved, or he would gladly have removed them.

It will be easily believed that Caroline's sorrow for the loss of her child was soon supplanted by that for the supposed loss of her husband's affections. She still loved devotedly: but the settled gloom of her once happy countenance, together with her declining health, too plainly told that her peace was gone, and her heart near breaking. Meanwhile M—— suffered deeply. He could not now believe, except against the evidence of his reason, that the original cause of Caroline's sorrow still continued to absorb all her faculties; for since then she had again become a mother, and although it seemed in one sense to be an accession to her happiness, yet it evidently had no appearance of diminishing her misery. Loving too devotedly to suspect the real cause of her affliction, and forbidden by every look which he received to think that Caroline's affection had for a moment ceased, M—— felt himself involved in a labyrinth of doubts and difficulties.

About this time a change of scene and air were recommended. But alas! whoever travelled for peace of mind, and found it? Although the journey had some little effect on Caroline's system, yet to the ever watchful eye of her husband, the foundation of her illness appeared unshaken. And now it would be difficult to tell who was in reality the most wretched. As for Caroline, she saw, or thought she saw, in M——'s dejected countenance, nothing but the confirmation of her worst fears. It could not be mourning for their dear little babe, for he had often chid her for her extravagance of grief.—Her suspicions could not render him melancholy, for she had never given him the least hint of their import. It could be occasioned by nothing but indifference for her. Oh, thought she, that I were in the grave, where my presence could never disturb him more! Oh, that I had died when possessed of his love, that it might have cheered my last moments. Then he might have cherished my memory: but now I have forfeited his esteem, and no tear of affection shall moisten my grave. And what have I done to invoke on my unfortunate head this unparalleled wretchedness? But here, conscious of no sentiment for her husband but the purest affection, and the most earnest desire to promote his happiness, Caroline paused for a reply.

In this state of feeling, they were seated by their parlor fire, when the conversation chanced to turn upon some pecuniary losses which M—— had lately experienced. Caroline endeavored to cheer her husband's heart, by expressing a hope that when the matter came to be investigated, the loss would be more trifling than they then supposed. With a heavy sigh M—— replied—

"It does not affect me. It matters not to me. Hitherto I have lived but for one object—that of procuring your happiness, and thereby securing my own. But failing in this I have now nothing to hope or to fear. Fate can have no ills in store for me; she is already exhausted. Come what may, I cannot feel it."

Ere the words escaped his lips Caroline fell lifeless to the floor. Like lightning, which at the moment that it saves the traveller by its flash from the yawning the precipice from which he is about to leap, prostrates him to the earth with terror, his words had imparted a sudden ray of light which at once presented to her terrified imagination the evils she had provoked. Her feeble frame sunk beneath the shock, and it was with difficulty that animation was restored. When Caroline again opened her eyes, M—— stood beside her with a countenance of the most anxious concern. She extended her arms, with the smile that was wont, in days of peace, to play upon her lips. M—— felt happy, he scarce knew why. They had not spoken, but the fervor of the embrace, and the throbbing of her delighted heart, could not fail to convince him that she was happy too.

"Oh M——, what have I not suffered! I thought that you had ceased to love. And have you too felt that you had nothing left for which to live?"

Here followed a long train of explanations, which it is not necessary to repeat, as the reader is already acquainted with the feelings which agitated Caroline's unhappy bosom. M—— heard them all with an aching heart, for he could not but attribute all this misery to her excessive sensibility.

"Ah, my Caroline, had you mourned more rationally at first, we should then indeed have wept together. But your sorrow, overpowered by your feelings, and your mind almost destroyed by their constant indulgence, you became incapable of judging any thing justly. The very course which I adopted from love and affection, your weakness led you to consider as so many proofs of neglect."

She acknowledged her error, and determined for the future to discard that sickly sensibility, so much decried by writers of judgment, and yet so unjustly exalted in most fictitious works, and which, when indulged beyond a certain extent, fails not to debilitate the mind and render it unfit to estimate or enjoy with zest the sober realities of life.

M—— and Caroline were once more happy [illegible], and the latter often takes occasion to admire in M—— the patience and fortitude which enabled him to endure without a murmur her long continued want of cheerfulness. "Indeed," she adds, "it is a new trait in your character which I was not aware of before." They both conclude, however, that had they loved each other less, their peace of mind might have been forever destroyed before an explanation took place.

F. N.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

SERENADE.

Come in the midnight hour, my love,
When all are hush'd in sleep—
When stars are beaming bright above,
And spirits watch the deep.

I'll meet thee at the sea-wash'd strand
While tides are sinking low—
Our bark shall leave the yielding sand,
For ocean's lofty flow.

We'll ride upon the dusky wave,
And mark the dying light
That rises from the sailor's grave,
Beyond the bounds of sight.

Our boat will ride the foaming spray—
Our ears will catch the song
Of fairies, as, with magic sway,
They drive the [illegible].

And, should the [illegible] furiously,
And waves run [illegible] high,
Our single bark would leave the sea,
And skim along the sky!

Oh come! the hour is [illegible], my love—
The world is hush'd in [illegible];
The stars are clad [illegible] above,
And [illegible] watch the deep!

[illegible]

THE ALHAMBRA;

A Series of Tales and Sketches of the Moors and Spaniards. By Washington Irving. [illegible] Published by Carey & Lea.

American literature is no longer a subject of national reproach, but is rapidly advancing to that point of excellence for which other and older nations have been distinguished.

Our citizens throughout this vast extent of territory, are [illegible] onward to perfection in every thing—borne by the full tide of success, nothing [illegible] tides [illegible] from their [illegible] firm as it is rational, they labor in every field, cultivate every soil, and explore every object worthy the [illegible] of man.

Agriculture, commerce, manufactures, the arts and sciences, and last, though not least, the Belles Lettres, or the lighter and more polished parts of literature, are progressing with a rapidity which astonishes, and which in their future effects upon the condition of man at a very remote period, no exertion of the mind, nor effort of the imagination, is capable of estimating.

The question which has been so frequently asked—"Who reads an American book?" has lost its force, and the authors of that contemptuous interrogatory, may look with astonishment at the excellence of an American book, and then hide their blushing heads, for the envy and malicious rancor which they have hitherto displayed towards a nation whose [illegible] intelligence of her population, [illegible] of her power, and her [illegible] in various branches of science and learning. It is true, we admit, that we have not produced a Homer, a Virgil, or a Newton, but we can boast of a Franklin, [illegible] and an Irving. [illegible] distinguished themselves, they have elevated the character of our national literature, and have secured to themselves fame, which shall endure as long as our language exists. Willing as we are to award the full meed of praise, and to bow with respectful deference to the opinions of those men of Britain, who in former times, by the splendor of their intellectual powers, raised themselves to a proud eminence, and adorned the age in which they lived; yet in the present condition of our literature, we would "rather build sepulchres to Britain's ancient prophets," than believe in some of her living ones.

But we will relinquish this unpleasant subject, and approach one of a more pleasing character, and it affords us pleasure to acknowledge that if at a former period our productions were unfairly criticised, by the transatlantic reviewers, they have latterly made ample atonement, by their candor and liberality. They have laid their prejudices aside, and look at our advancing literature with an eye of impartiality. They have fostered and cherished some of our brightest sons, and encouraged them on in their aspirations after distinction. And here we must regret, that the conduct of our countrymen towards their young and native talent has been the reverse of this. They have permitted genius to sicken and fancy to die; they have disregarded the efforts of talent in the cause of our literature, and have blighted the first buddings of genius by cold and chilling neglect.

Such are the rewards for literary labor when exerted at home; but when our men of talent have exiled themselves to a foreign shore, and have become conspicuous for the excellence of their performances, then it is that their works are read at home, loudly applauded, boasted of as their own, and when they return to their native land, loaded with riches and crowned with honors, they are greeted with many a welcome, and grand entertainments are given on the occasion of their arrival. We don't object to all this; but why was not this same talent cherished at home? why was it not fostered here? why was it neglected? why had it to be nurtured into magnificent notoriety abroad, and by other people? These are questions which we should be gratified in seeing satisfactorily answered.—We do not mean to say, we do not wish, that the dull, spiritless, vain and impudent herd of authors, who are

"Base minions, like the servile brook,
Still slowly plodding in the beaten path,"

should be patronized and encouraged,—but we do assert that we are bound, by the honor of our country, we are called upon in justice, and national pride prompts it, to watch over the first dawnings of original talent, whenever displayed, and cherish it as our own, and give it every opportunity by a liberal encouragement to develope itself, in all its strength, majesty and power. We have too long looked to England as the only place to find excellence in any thing connected with letters,—it is time that this state of things should be changed, and we hope that the period has arrived, when we shall look at home, for our intellectual food, and no longer depend upon foreign supplies.

The same infatuation has not been confined to literature, but extended to many other objects, and among these we will merely name—Actors. Upon many occasions, when native actors of merit were nightly playing to a beggarly account of empty boxes, the announcement of the arrival of an actor from London, who had perhaps been a candle snuffer or a scene shifter, at Drury Lane, or Covent Garden, would set the whole theatrical population in motion, and on the first night of his appearance, boxes, pit and gallery would be crowded to see the great "London actor." We can hardly restrain giving vent to our indignation, when recording these melancholy facts, so degrading to ourselves, and so reproachful to our pride. But we have already pursued this subject much further than we intended, and we shall now say a few words in relation to the work whose title heads this article. In this work Mr. Irving has embodied a number of interesting tales in relation to the Spaniards and Moors.—The Alhambra is accurately described; its situation, the scenery by which it is surrounded, its inhabitants, and its government, are depicted in that easy and elegant style for which the author is so distinguished. Many dark and mysterious events are associated with the Alhambra. It is a pile indeed upon which the imagination may give full scope to its powers. For associated with its history are tales of happiness and woe, war and peace, and love and chivalry.

From the legends and traditions of this place, Mr. Irving has composed a bewitching work, which will rival in popularity any of his former productions. The tales are of that character which will captivate the imagination, and upon which the fancy dwells with inexpressible delight. It were almost a work of supererogation to speak of this production, its merits, however, are such as to warrant us in saying, that Mr. Irving has fully sustained his enviable reputation throughout the book, and that it will add another trophy to his justly acquired fame. It is characterized by the same elegance of expression, beauty of style, and classic composition, which have distinguished his former productions.

It is altogether a fascinating work, and will be read with pleasure by all classes of people. We did intend to have selected one of the tales as a specimen, but time and space not permitting, we must refer our readers to the work itself,—where we are sure they will derive much pleasure and entertainment.

A. C. D.

THE DYING BOY.

It must be sweet, in childhood, to give back
The spirit to its Maker—ere the heart
Has grown familiar with the paths of sin
And sorrow—to garner up its bitter fruits.
I knew a boy, whose infant feet had trod
Upon the blossoms of some seven summers;
And when the eighth came round, and call'd him out
To revel in its light, he turned away,
And sought his chamber, to lie down and die.
'Twas night. He summon'd his accustom'd friends,
And in this wise bestow'd his last bequest:

"Mother, I'm dying now
There's a [illegible] in my breast,
As if [illegible] my bosom press'd;
[illegible]
[illegible]
My [illegible]
Come [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]
Shall I be missed?
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
To the [illegible]
Where [illegible]
[illegible]
I shall be happy there.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Shall come here.
Brother, the [illegible]
I [illegible]
We've [illegible]
Forget it not!
[illegible]
[illegible]
A [illegible]
And call it [illegible].
Sister, my [illegible] rose tree,
That [illegible] my pleasant care,
[illegible] so lovely and so green and fair,
I give to thee;
And [illegible]
I [illegible]
[illegible]
Upon my [illegible]?
Now, mother, sing the tune
[illegible]—I'm weary, and must sleep—
Who [illegible]—why do not weep—
You'll all come soon."

Morning spread over the earth her rosy wings,
And that [illegible], cold and ivory-pale,
Lay on his couch asleep. The gentle air
Came through the open window, freighted with
[illegible] of the early spring.
He breathed it not. The laugh of passers by,
Jarred, like a discord in some mournful tune,
But [illegible] not his slumbers.
He was dead.

OTAHEITE.

The following interesting account of Otaheite is from the thirty first number of the Family Library, published by the Messrs. Harpers. It is devoted to a description of the Pitcairn Islands and Otaheite, and will well repay the purchase and perusal.

The food of the natives, being chiefly vegetable, consists of the various preparations of the bread fruit, of cocoa nuts, bananas, plantains, and a great variety of other fruit, the spontaneous products of a rich soil and genial climate. The bread fruit, when baked in the same manner as the dog was, is rendered soft and not unlike a boiled potato; not quite so farinaceous as a good one, but more so than those of the middling sort. Much of this fruit is gathered before it is ripe, and by a certain process is made to undergo the two states of fermentation, the saccharine and acetous, in the latter of which it is moulded into balls, and called mahie. The natives seldom make a meal without this sour paste. Salt water is the universal sauce, without which no meal is eaten. Their drink in general consists of water, or the juice of the cocoa-nut, the art of producing liquors that intoxicate by fermentation being at that time happily unknown among them; neither did they make use of narcotics, as the natives of some other countries do opium, betel nut, and tobacco. One day the wife of one of the chiefs came running to Mr. Banks, who was always applied to in every emergency and distress, and with a mixture of grief and terror in her countenance, made him understand that her husband was dying, in consequence of something, the strangers had given him to eat.—Mr. Banks found his friend leaning his head against a post, in an attitude of the utmost languor and despondency. His attendants brought out a leaf folded up with great care, containing part of the poison of the effects of which their master was now dying. On opening the leaf Mr. Banks found in it a chew of tobacco, which the chief had asked from some of the seamen, and imitating them, he had rolled it about in his mouth, grinding it to powder with his teeth, and ultimately swallowing it. During the examination of the leaf he looked up at Mr. Banks with the most piteous countenance, and intimated that he had but a very short time to live. A copious draught of cocoa nut milk, however, set all to rights, and the chief and his attendants were at once restored to that flow of cheerfulness and good humor, which is the characteristic of these single minded people.

There is, however, one plant from the root of which they extract a juice of an intoxicating quality, called ava, but Cook's party saw nothing of its effects, probably owing to their considering drunkenness as a disgrace. This vice of drinking ava is said to be peculiar almost to chiefs, who vie with each other in drinking the greatest number of draughts, each draught being about a pint. They keep this intoxicating juice with great care from the women.

As eating is one of the most important concerns of life here as well as elsewhere, Captain Cook's description of a meal made by one of the chiefs of the Island cannot be considered as uninteresting, and is here given in his own words.

"He sits down under the shade of the next tree, or on the shady side of his house, and a large quantity of leaves, either of the bread fruit, or bananas, are neatly spread before him upon the ground as a table cloth; a basket is then set by him, that contains his provision, which, if fish or flesh, is ready dressed, and wrapped up in leaves, and two cocoa nut shells, one full of salt water and one of fresh. His attendants, which are not few, seat themselves round him, and when all is ready, he begins by washing his hands and his mouth thoroughly with the fresh water, and this he repeats almost continually throughout the whole meal. He then takes part of his provisions out of the basket, which generally consist of a small fish or two, two or three bread fruits, fourteen or fifteen ripe bananas, or six or seven apples. He first takes half a bread fruit, peels off the rind, and takes out the core with his nails; of this he puts as much into his mouth as it can hold, and while he chews it, takes the fish out of the leaves and breaks one of them into the salt water, placing the other, and what remains of the bread fruit, upon the leaves that have been spread before him. When this is done, he takes up a small piece of the fish that has been broken into the salt water with all the fingers of one hand, and sucks it into his mouth, so as to get with it as much of the salt water as possible. In the same manner he takes the rest by different morsels, and between each, at least very frequently, takes a small sup of salt water, either out of the cocoa nut shell, or the palm of his hand. In the mean time one of his attendants has prepared a young cocoa nut, by peeling off the outer rind with his teeth, an operation which to an European appears very surprising; but it depends so much upon sleight, that many of us were able to do it before we left the island, and some that could scarcely crack a filbert. The master, when he chooses to drink takes the cocoa nut thus prepared, and boring a hole through the shell with his fingers, or breaking it with a stone, he sucks out the liquor. When he has eaten his bread fruit and fish, he begins with his plantains, one of which makes but a mouthful, though it be as big as a black pudding; if instead of plantains he has apples, he never tastes them till they have been pared; to do this a shell is picked up from the ground, where they are always in plenty, and tossed to him by an attendant. He immediately begins to cut or scrape off the rind, but so awkwardly that a great part of the fruit is wasted. If, instead of fish, he has flesh, he must have some succedaneum for a knife to divide it; and for this purpose a piece of bamboo is tossed to him, of which he makes the necessary implement by splitting it transversely with his nail. While all this has been doing, some of his attendants have been employed in beating bread fruit with a stone pestle upon a block of wood; by being beaten in this manner, and sprinkled from time to time with water, it is reduced to the consistence of a soft paste, and is then put into a vessel somewhat like a butcher's tray, and either made up alone, or mixed with banana or mahie, according to the taste of the master, by pouring water upon it by degrees squeezing it often through the hand. Under this operation it acquires the consistence of a thick custard, and a large cocoa nut shell full of it being set before him, he sips it as we should do a jelly if we had no spoon to take it from the glass. The meal is then finished by again washing his hands and his mouth. After which the cocoa nut shells are cleaned, and every thing that is left is replaced in the basket."

Captain Cook adds, "the quantity of food which these people eat at a meal is prodigious. I have seen one man devour two or three fishes as big as a perch; three bread fruits, each bigger than two fists; fourteen or fifteen plantains or bananas, each of them six or seven inches long, and four or five round; and near a quart of the pounded bread fruit, which is as substantial as the thickest unbaked custard. This is so extraordinary that I scarcely expect to be believed; and I would not have related it upon my own single testimony, but Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and most of the other gentlemen have had ocular demonstration of its truth, and know that I mention them on the occasion."

The women, who, on other occasions, always mix in the amusements of the men, who are particularly fond of their society, are wholly excluded from their meals; nor could the latter be prevailed on to partake of any thing when dining in company on board ship; they said it was not right: even brothers and sisters have each their separate baskets, and their provisions are separately prepared; but the English officers and men, when visiting the young ones at their own houses, frequently ate out of the same basket, and drank out of the same cup, to the horror and dismay of the older ladies, who were always offended at this liberty; and if by chance any of the victuals were touched, or even the basket that contained them, they would throw them away.

In this fine climate houses are almost unnecessary. The minimum range of the thermometer is about 63 degrees, the maximum 85 deg., giving an average of 74 deg. Their sheds or houses consist generally of a thatched roof rai[sed]

[illegible] the waves reaching to within three or four feet of the ground; the [illegible] covered with soft hay, over which are laid mats, so that the whole is one cushion, on which they sit by day and sleep by night. They eat in the open air, under the shade of the nearest tree. In each district there is a house erected for general use, much larger than common, some of them exceeding two hundred feet in length, thirty broad, and twenty high. The dwelling houses all stand in the woody belt which surrounds the island, between the foot of the central mountains and the sea, each having a very small piece of ground cleared, just enough to keep the dropping of the trees from the thatch. An Otaheitan wood consists chiefly of groves of bread fruit and cocoa nuts, without underwood, and intersected in all directions by the paths that lead from one house to another. "Nothing," says Cook, "can be more grateful than this shade, in so warm a climate, nor any thing more beautiful than these walks."

With all the activity they are capable of displaying, and the sprightliness of their dispositions, they are fond of indulging in ease and indolence. The trees that produce their food are mostly of spontaneous growth;—the bread fruit, cocoa nut, bananas of thirteen sorts, besides the plantain; a fruit not unlike an apple, which, when ripe, is very pleasant; sweet potatoes, yams, and a species of arum; the [illegible], the [illegible], and the sugar cane; a variety of plants whose roots are esculent—these, with many others, are produced with so little culture, that, as Cook observes, they seem to be exempted from the first general curse that "man should eat his bread in the sweat of his brow." Then for clothing they have the bark of three different trees, the paper mulberry, the bread fruit tree, and a tree which resembles the wild fig tree of the West Indies; of these the mulberry only requires to be cultivated.

TO HER I LOVE.

If ever the dew drop was loved by the flower,
When panting it drooped in the hot summer bower;
If e'er to the peasant soft evening was dear,
When his calm cottage home in the valley was near;
If ever the hunter was come to the lure,
Beloved! thy affection is dearer to me!

If ever the eagle was proud of his might,
As his lips met the sun in his heavenward flight;
If ever old ocean was proud of his waves,
As foaming they rolled over brave seamen's graves;
If captives e'er triumphed when unchained and free,
I am proud of thy truth—thy devotion to me.

If ever the exile on far foreign shore
Sigh'd friendship's kind smile he might never see more;
If e'er the sweet nightingale wailed in the grove,
When she missed the soft call of her answering love,
I pine for thy presence so blessed to me,
And waste my young spirit in weeping for thee!

But still in my sorrow one ray pours its light,
Like the moon when it bursts on the darkness of night;
If ever the bow spanned in glory the heaven,
If ever the bark through the blue deep was driven,
If ever the summer brought calm to the sky,
Our souls are unchanged in their faith till we die.

CITY POLICE.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

SATURDAY.—The number of watchmen in the employ of the city, renders it natural to suppose that the body includes a great variety of age, disposition and character.—The watch is in fact, a complete medley of persons, as it includes representatives from all portions of the globe in the known world. As they are chosen without reference to any other consideration than those of capability, activity, and good behaviour, it is an amalgamation of [illegible] from a large majority in the corps. Many of them are men of large families, who, in addition to attending faithfully to their duties as watchmen, occupy a portion of the day at incidental labour, to increase the comfort of those around them.

Among the body are several newly old Germans, whose faces we but seldom recognise in the police office, perhaps owing to their possessing more patience under affronts than some of their companions, and their consequent [illegible] to night encounters. When they do appear, with prisoners in tow, it is generally taken for granted by those in the police office, that the cause of complaint is well founded. Nobody ever knew a German watchman to arrest a man on slight provocation, and hence the appearance of one before his Honour, creates a buzz of interest and curiosity among the spectators, something like the extraordinary phenomenon of a man of distinguished character and [illegible].

This morning an instance of the kind occurred. A short, sturdy, weather beaten veteran in the cause of good order, appeared at the bar, having in charge a long, gaunt figure, in a wretched state of dilapidation, of whom he complained in the following words:—

"Mine herr, de Mare, when I calls de clock die night past twelve, I find a loafer de man wid de hand of his back up. I say, vat you do dere? eh! He notes he na [illegible] and say nothing. I say, you speak vat you do dere? you do? eh! and he answers me [illegible]; I call you do? eh! and he [illegible] you [illegible] and spoke [illegible] of his ears and one and [illegible] I call [illegible]. [illegible] I say, you been one drunk blackguard, and you [illegible] and I [illegible] de watches, and I makes you ven prisoner, eh!"

To this statement the prisoner made no reply, but hung down his head in conscious guilt. He was committed as a vagrant.

MONDAY.—Intoxication, it is said, is the most effective means known for developing, on the instant, the feelings and dispositions of man. To inhale gas is also spoken of highly, especially in circles of society where drunkenness is unpopular, [?] but the difficulties and dangers, and where some men's cases, the consequences of evil example, [illegible] intoxication than [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] who without scruple or hesitation, indulge in the other. The recipient [illegible] in an infallible way [illegible] lays bare all the foibles of the [illegible], and all the weaknesses of the mind, and all the ridiculous stuff [illegible] as wicked propensities of the heart. Let no man therefore who wishes to cover with a smiling countenance a morose and sulky disposition, who wishes to hide by a face of gravity, the mind of a fool, and by an appearance of sanctity, wicked inclinations, indulge in the bowl. Excessive fatigue, intoxication, with perfect obstinacy, and the worst and most direful consequences are not unfrequently the result.

In the minds of most men there is a strong antipathy against being considered silly and foolish. We query if there be one who does not consider to be branded as a knave a lesser evil than being set down as a fool. An implication of the lack of wit renders an individual a standing butt for every jackanapes in the country, and from the least to the biggest, whenever he appears, he receives compliments on the strength of his intellect. Somebody has said, that "ignorance is bliss,"—so it is; but there is a wide difference between an ignorant man and a fool.

The prisoner examined this morning, was a David Hollowback, whose case presented an exemplification of the above strictures. He was found by the watch last evening, standing in Market street, with his handkerchief around a lamp post, with which he was playing see-saw, greatly to his own amusement, as was evidenced by frequent chuckles of pleasure and satisfaction. The watchman went up slily and tapped him on the shoulder, when the prisoner, instead of getting alarmed, gave another chuckle and continued sawing the post, with increased vigor. The watchman thought him an idiot, and allowed him to continue his amusement, until his handkerchief wore out and divided, upon which, as his means of support were thereby destroyed, he fell flat on the pavement. The watch then lugged him to prison.

Nothing could exceed the mortification of the prisoner when this incident was related to the mayor. He attempted to stutter out an apology, but his tongue refused its office. In utter confusion he held down his head until the sentence of fine was pronounced, when he instantly handed the amount over to the clerk, and bolted out of the office with the rapidity of lightning. He was ashamed of being a fool!

A girl calling herself Ellen M'Braine, evidently labouring under a derangement of mind, was found strolling the streets last evening. She stated that she resided in Pittsburg, and had left her home to seek employment. She has probably escaped from her friends. She is a large girl, well built, with an open florid countenance and red hair. Her attire was mean and ragged. She was taken to the Almshouse.

Minnie Clay, a boarder in the house of Mr. Myers, a tavernkeeper near Chesnut street wharf, was charged with having robbed the trunk of another boarder. Some of the property alleged to have been taken, was found in the prisoner's possession, and he was therefore committed for trial.

We learn that on Saturday night last, a daring robbery was committed within a short distance of the turnpike gate at Shoemakertown, about nine miles from this city. The person robbed was a drover, he was attacked by two persons, one on horseback, the other on foot. The horse which the drover rode was taken from him, and about two thousand dollars in money. The robbers then, each having a horse for himself, proceeded on, broke open the turnpike gate, and were soon out of sight. The drover made some resistance, and his dog attacked one of the highwaymen in defence of his master. We have been informed that a man has been found in a hay mow, a few miles from the scene of the robbery, whose clothes were torn, and he had apparently bitten. We believe he has been committed. His arrest will probably lead to a development of the whole business. The drover will probably be able to identify the villains. They must have spent some time with him; for after taking away his horse and money, they took the precaution to tie him to a tree, where he remained until morning.

A troop of young men stepped into our neighbour Kite's furniture store, No. 20, Walnut street, last week, and scratched nearly all the boys appertaining to the finished furniture in his warerooms, a piece of mischief that could have produced little benefit to the perpetrator, but which operates heavily on the proprietor. Some information, touching these last boys, would save much trouble and cost.

Matrimony of Mulatas.—Some one observed the other day, "Matches are made in heaven." "Yes," answered a wag, "and they are very often dipped in the other place."

Evening Post.

Office No. 12 Hudson's Alley, where all kinds of book, pamphlet, and ornamental job printing are executed, at a short notice, on the most reasonable terms. Subscriptions for the Post and Casket also received. All post paid letters, directed as above, will be promptly attended to.

Journal of Health.

THE Subscriber, successor of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title, subscription list and books of the Journal of Health, to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, who has become the publisher and proprietor of the same; he is duly authorised and empowered to collect all debts and fulfil the contracts of said work. All letters and communications on the business of said work are to be addressed to him, or to S. C. Atkinson.

July 7, 1832. [illegible] Assignee of H. H. Porter.

In assuming the duties of Publisher of the Journal of Health, Mr. Atkinson presents his respects to its patrons, and trusts they will have no cause to regret the change which has taken place—that his experience as publisher of the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Casket* for many years past, and his punctuality in fulfilling all pledges made to the patrons of those publications is a sufficient guarantee that the Journal of Health, especially as it regards its mechanical execution, will not deteriorate in his hands. By a liberal and judicious course in regard to its publication, with a number of improvements which will be adopted at the commencement of the 4th volume, he hopes not only to retain all the patronage now bestowed on the *Journal of Health*, but to obtain a large accession to the subscription list. It will ever be his ambition to deserve success, and to be able for the support of a liberal community, so long only, as his exertions merit it.

The agents who have had the Journal under their care, will oblige the present proprietor by continuing their friendly aid on the same terms as heretofore, and also to act on the same terms, as agents for the Saturday Evening Post and Casket, where there are none already appointed.

The agents of the *Post* and *Casket* are respectfully solicited to extend their aid in favor of the Journal of Health, in obtaining subscriptions and collecting and remitting arrearages, &c. in their vicinity.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher.

*** Publishers of newspapers are respectfully requested to notice the Journal and the recent change, for which they will be entitled to a copy on sending one of their papers containing the notice marked.

The No. of the Journal which should have been published on the last Wednesday in June, will be issued with the coming No. after which its publication will be regular.

In relation to the alleged defalcation on the part of the late Sergeant-at-Arms to Congress, the Baltimore Gazette has the following paragraph:

"A report was currently circulated that the Sergeant-at-Arms to the Congress of the United States absented himself from his duties on Monday last, which, in consequence of his official situation produced much inconvenience to the members, and some slight embarrassment. It is understood that the pay of the members of congress is received through the medium of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that his absence at any time is inconvenient. Rumour states that he was on his way to the northward, when a speedy messenger overtook him and required his return to the Capitol, where, as may be seen by our Congress Report, he suddenly resigned his situation as Sergeant-at-Arms; which, to a prudent, careful man, may be justly considered one of the most lucrative in the gift of the government. It will also be seen, that a motion has been made in the Senate to supersede the Sergeant-at-Arms of that branch of the Government."

SARATOGA.—The Health Officer at Saratoga Springs has published a letter in some of the New York papers, stating that the vicinity of the Springs was never more healthy than at present; and that there is not the slightest appearance of Cholera in the neighbourhood. He concludes by saying that: "I do not believe there is a spot in the Union more likely to be exempt from the attacks of pestilential diseases, should they ever become epidemic in the country, than Ballston and Saratoga Springs; their mineral waters are calculated, while they tone and invigorate the bowels, to strengthen and invigorate the system; which together with a pure and healthy atmosphere, an elevated and highly cultivated country, and the best of accommodations, can hardly fail of securing to our visitants a certainty of exemption from the attacks of many a malignant disease, however it may prevail elsewhere."

COAL TRADE.—The Miners' Journal of Saturday says: "The quantity of coal shipped from this place during the last season, up to the 28th June, 1831, was 60,000 tons. The quantity shipped during the present season up to the same period is, in round numbers, about 80,000 tons." We scarcely think that this remarkable fact requires comment. Purchasers, however, would do well to come forward speedily, or they may be disappointed, notwithstanding, in their supplies.

Mr. B. T. Paine has furnished to the American Academy, a paper containing the results of his observations and calculations for determining the latitude and longitude of several places visited by him, from Boston to Richmond, in Virginia. The following are a part of the results stated in the paper.

	Lat.			Lon.		
Philadelphia, Independence Hall,	39	56	59	5	0	0
Norfolk, Farmers' Bank,	36	50	56	5	5	15
Richmond, Capitol,	37	32	17	5	9	46
Montpelier, Mr. Madison's house,	38	12	58	5	13	1
Washington, Capitol,	38	52	54			
Baltimore, Battle Monument,	39	17	13	5	6	31
Brooklyn, one mile east of the City Hall, New York,				4	55	50
Providence, Brown University,	41	49	25	4	45	44

It will be gratifying to the public, and particularly to the Stockholders of the People's Steam Navigation Company, to learn that the most active exertions are making in the construction of new boats for both ends of the line at Baltimore and Philadelphia. What is also acceptable to know is that each of the models have been chosen with a view to additional speed and comfort, from the best now in use. The boat for this river will be one of unrivalled beauty, built of the most durable materials, and by workmen of the first class. The ribs have all been put up, and preparations are making to plank her up to the bends, which it is supposed will be finished in the course of a few days.

An election was held on Monday for directors of the Girard Bank. Great excitement prevailed for the result, and more votes were polled than was ever known on a like occasion—being nearly six thousand. The following gentlemen were elected.

James Schott,	Joseph H. Dulles,
Thomas C. Rockhill,	Richard D. Wood,
Thomas Cave,	Plunket Serrill,
Washington Jackson,	Mark Richards,
Charles Macalester, jr.	Levi Taylor,
George T. Chambers,	William Carman.
William M'Kee.	

To remove Contagious Vapours arising from the Beds of the Sick.—Remove the sick and other persons from the room—set a tea-cup of gallipot on the floor, half filled with table salt—pour into it strong sulphuric acid, and the room will be filled with muriatic acid gas—after a few minutes open the windows, and the air of the room will be purified.

To Neutralize Animal Effluvia arising from the Beds of the Sick.—Pour a [illegible] of muriatic acid upon a red hot shovel, and then pouring a [illegible] of water upon it—the acid will [illegible] of [illegible] gas, and the water [illegible] state of vapour and absorbs it [illegible] that the [illegible] gas will [illegible].

Chemicals of Lime.—[illegible] be [illegible] of the bleaching power, it [illegible] three days the Transcript [illegible] Bleaching Salts, of which hundreds of thousand tons are manufactured annually, and which may be purchased under this last name at the moderate price of from 10 to 12 cents per pound at the [illegible] instead of paying 25 and 37½ cents [illegible]. People had better therefore, ask for "Bleaching Salts," for "a rose will smell as sweet by any other name."

There was a disturbance yesterday at and in front of the house No. 13 [illegible], where a [illegible] had died of the cholera. As the [illegible] went to [illegible] the corpse, the proper persons deputed for the purpose, went in the afternoon to transact the business of interment. They met with violent resistance. A [illegible] of [illegible] took possession of [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible]. They [illegible] with [illegible] of the [illegible]—*Gaz. Adv.*

Samuel E. Austin and William Dowry committed suicide in [illegible] county (Tennessee) the former on the 20th ult. by throwing himself from a precipice into the river bank, and the latter on the 1st inst. by hanging himself by a cord attached to the window grates of the prison in which he was confined. The violence of both these acts is attributed to intemperance.

We have the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday, [illegible] which contains the latest from the [illegible] in Canada. From the 10th to the 28th of June inclusive, *fifteen days, three thousand three hundred and eighty-four cases occurred, and nine hundred and forty-seven deaths.* The greatest number of cases in one day, 474, occurred on the 17th, and the greatest number of deaths in one day, 149, on the 16th [illegible] 25th, the last day to which the official accounts extend, there were *forty-four cases and thirty-three deaths.*

CANADIAN PATRIARCHS.—In general the Canadian farmers, when unable to work, make over their property by a notarial writing to one of their sons, on condition of his paying a certain sum of money to his other children,—a custom which has the effect of preventing too great a division of real property. In the deed, which is rather curious, it is stipulated that the old man is to be supported by his son; that he is to receive from him a certain quantity of tea, sugar tobacco: he is to be furnished, if necessary, with a horse to ride to chapel on Sundays and festivals; and when dead a certain number of masses are to be said for his soul.—*Vigne's Six Months in America.*

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Much commotion was created in this city, in the early part of the week, upon the receipt of intelligence from New York, that the dreaded Cholera had appeared in that city, with fatal effects. Advices were received on Monday evening, stating, under sanction of a number of physicians of the Medical Society, that nine cases of the Asiatic Cholera had occurred, eight of which had proved fatal. For a time, some considerable alarm was manifested by a number of citizens, but is rapidly subsiding, as later intelligence has indicated much doubt as to the correctness of the decision by the faculty. It appears now, we think, entirely conclusive, that the Asiatic Cholera has not—to a greater extent than was commonly supposed in New York. The sudden deaths ascribed to the common pestilence, may have been severe cases of common bilious cholera, and nothing more. The alarm in New York, we are informed, has entirely subsided, and business has been resumed as usual.

We give below, ample details from the conflicting parties, the Medical Society and the Board of Health, which will satisfy every reader that all alarm is without just cause.

CHOLERA.—There is at present the strong a question upon the subject experienced by all classes of the community, that we feel some difficulty in the expression of our opinion.—We have a Board of Health. We trust, but the reports that have hitherto proceeded from that body altogether of so vague and unsatisfactory a nature, that they weaken our confidence in its watchfulness, either for the supply of documentary evidence, or for a fair knowledge of the character of any disease that may prevail in the city. We are told by one report that there is cholera, and then that no unusual disease prevails, and then we are placed [illegible] the hands of a dilemma, so far as the Board of Health is concerned, in deciding upon the merits of a question of vital importance to our fellow citizens. There is an evident disagreement between the Board of Health and the Medical Society, and so long as this exists, the public mind will be [illegible] kept in suspense and doubt by those who know little or nothing of the disease in any of its phases, and by that class whose duty it is to investigate disease in all its bearings, unless the whole public and placed in that delightful state of doubt that will materially interfere with the exercise of prudence should it unfortunately be demonstrated, by a fearful appearance of the Cholera in this city. Under these circumstances, and they are forced upon us by the authorities, who have assumed a high and a fearful responsibility, we decline offering any further observations upon the health of the city, and totally disclaim the slightest authorship in the reports that are hourly circulating around us, while we refuse any credence to the reports of that board whose former doctrines have enveloped an apparently plain question in doubt and obscurity. We repeat every caution we have uttered, and reiterate each former warning; let our fellow citizens be on their guard, and the danger whenever it may approach, shall be lessened, if not subdued.

CASE IN WATER STREET.—We give the following occurrence as facts, that can be substantiated by an abundance of medical testimony. Two persons died yesterday, in a house in Water street, No. 264, near Peck slip, of a disorder, which the visiting physicians pronounced to be decided Indian Cholera. *We have taken some pains to inquire into the facts connected with these cases,* which, so far as they could be ascertained are as follows. The deceased were foreigners, man and wife, by the name of Doyd. On Monday, they had attended the funeral of an individual in James street, an acquaintance or relative, reported to have died of the same malignant disease. While there, they had indulged freely in drink, and were constantly around and hanging over the corpse. They returned home on Monday evening in a state of intoxication; and at twelve o'clock yesterday morning were attacked by the disorder, which proved fatal in the course of 12 or 14 hours, the woman having died at one o'clock yesterday, and the man at about two. The interior of the tenement wherein they expired, was of the most filthy description imaginable; and we were told that there were from 30 to 40 lodgers in the whole building, which is of three stories. Such modes of life are sufficient to create a pestilence in almost any season, and particularly so at the present.

NEW YORK, July 2.—For several days past, says the Standard, there had been whispers, which grew gradually more and more audible, that several cases of Spasmodic Cholera, wearing the character of the Asiatic Cholera, had occurred in the eastern section of the city. Convinced, as we have already stated, that there would remain more than any cause to spread the disease, we waited for something official from our Board of Health. Yesterday, however, we were informed by several physicians in the most positive terms, that there had been from seven to ten cases since Wednesday last, as stated as to leave no room for doubt.

In consequence of this information, and having heard of a case at the Bridewell, we went there yesterday afternoon with Dr. Rhinelander, and saw a Frenchman, apparently about 40 years of age, labouring under what Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay, the latter having previously arrived, pronounced to be decided case of Cholera. Dr. Rockwell [illegible] to the Bridewell, having been [illegible] by Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay, and concurred with the subject until he departed. At the time we saw the patient, [illegible] 3½ [illegible] he had been five hours—his [illegible] nothing, and [illegible] of great pain from head to foot; his hands and feet were livid and cold as ice. He was perfectly rational, and described his sensations accurately, and asked with much celerity and [illegible] which was the case during our stay. He stated that he arrived at Bellevue from Havre, about five weeks since, and had been at the place not a labourer in the city. He denied having taken any thing yesterday, or on Saturday, but admitted that he had on Friday, and previously while at his work.

He was excessively filthy, and was picked up in the street and taken to Bridewell on a cart, about 5 o'clock. The usual active remedies were promptly administered by the physicians, and all possible assistance was rendered by the keeper of the Bridewell.

Since writing the [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible].

A post mortem examination was held by Drs. Rhinelander and Rockwell, the particulars of which we have not yet received. They decide, however, that the case was one of Asiatic Cholera.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health met again on Monday evening, and made the following additional report.

BOARD OF HEALTH, July 2.—The Board of Health in the exercise of an important duty, that of protecting the public health and admonishing their fellow citizens whenever danger approaches them.

REPORT.

That cases of Cholera, of more than usual malignancy, have appeared in the city. The major part of them are represented to be ordinary cholera to which we are subject at this season of the year. Some of them are reported as having peculiarities which distinguish it from ordinary cholera. As few of the Medical Faculty in our city have seen the Asiatic Cholera, the Board of Health are of opinion that they would fail in the performance of their duty, and show a disregard to the prosperity of the best interests of the city, if they did not distinctly advise their fellow citizens to conclude in no communications in regard to the Cholera or any other dangerous disease, "*not emanating from a legal and rightful source.*" The Board of Health have a common stake with their fellow citizens, and the true condition of the health of the city shall be made public, whether pestilence assails us in its most appalling form, or whether under the favor of the Almighty, we escape it altogether, or if peradventure it should please Divine Providence to bring the calamity to our doors, we and our fellow citizens will meet it with serenity—use all human means to mitigate its severity—and rely upon the Board of Health making known to their fellow citizens every fact which an enlightened community ought to expect, and has a right to demand from their public functionaries to which is confided the solemn trust of guarding the health and lives of the people.

The following are the only cases of cholera, which have come to the knowledge of the Board, together with the places of their residence, their age and habits as far as they have been reported to the Board:

List of persons who have died of cholera since Tuesday of last week:

In Cherry street—two children, one said to be 3, and the other 5 years old. The physicians who attended, considered them cholera infantum.

The [illegible]—who died on Friday morning, was attacked more severely.

The fellow sentenced from an attack some days before.

A man on board a fishing smack, from New London who is said to have been intemperate the last few days in drinking, and in eating lobsters with their skins; reported as cholera.

A man in Greenwich, who was removed to the medical Mansion on Saturday, reported as Asiatic cholera, but so few in this country know what Asiatic cholera may be as to admit it; we will call it simply cholera morbus.

A man in Gouverneur street, Sunday morning; do.

Two cases in James street, reported as spasmodic cholera, which Dr. Rhinelander is of opinion is the same disorder he saw in Canada.

One do. spasmodic cholera [illegible].

One do. in Brooklyn. do.

A Frenchman taken from the streets who died at seven o'clock on Sunday afternoon, examined by Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay, who pronounced it the same disorder they saw in Canada.—His habits are unknown to the Board.

Reported on Monday, July 2.

A man in Mulberry street; mild cholera morbus.

A case [illegible] William street. do.

A man near Greenwich street, corner of Reed, reported as cholera, since dead—a man of very intemperate habits.

The Board of Health assures their fellow citizens that measures are in course of progress which they trust, with the blessing of God, will be found calculated to mitigate much of the severity of the disease if unfortunately it should be found to exist, and they rely with confidence on the co-operation of every class of the community, in completing the great, the essential, the indispensable work of purifying every part of the city, and they in return will communicate all information in their possession, for their satisfaction, and in aid of preserving the public health.

It is the opinion of the Board of Health, that in no former years has the number of deaths, in proportion to the population, been less than at present. By order of the Board.

J. MORTON, Sec'ry.

The Board of Health duly weighing the deep interests of the city and of their fellow citizens which are involved at this crisis, in the decision of the Board, have resolved to constitute a Medical Committee, who shall act solely under the authority of the Board of Health, and who shall make the reports, in writing and in detail, of which the public shall be regularly, and from time to time informed.

The New York Board of Health, at five on Tuesday evening, adopted the following:—

Resolved,—That this Board has reason to believe that the general health of the city continues in a favourable condition. A regular Report will be made by the Board of Health as often as they deem necessary.

No suspicious case had occurred when the mail started at two o'clock yesterday afternoon; so we learn from a letter received by one of our friends this morning.

CHOLERA.—There is much reason to believe that the dread pestilence which has already swept over a great portion of the globe has at length invaded in New York. But even if it should prove to be so, we have more cause for gratitude than for complaint. We have no reason to expect exemption from the common scourge, and we have [illegible] to prepare for it. We [illegible] for it, even for the worst [illegible] of scourge which are [illegible], by the blessing of an all wise Providence, the terrors of [illegible] remedy, there is a "preparation of the heart," which gives us a quietude [illegible] the day of calamity. It is to be regretted that [illegible] of the disease did not first appear in this country—that of every, as we had much reason to expect it would be, [illegible] first [illegible] on this continent. Our [illegible] to study the character of the [illegible] climate, [illegible], circumstances and habits, and thus availing themselves of the experience of others, they will be prepared to adapt their curative measures to any or all of the circumstances.

Our city authorities have had time to cleanse our streets and alleys, and to adopt such measures as are known to combat the force of the disease as well as to afford relief to the poor sick—and our intelligent citizens in our city have had opportunity to inform themselves what course of living is best calculated to prevent its attack. In short, all that human instrumentality can do, might have been done to avert or alleviate the threatened judgment. With humble gratitude, therefore, for past mercies, and a solemn dependence on God for guidance and protection, let every one at the present crisis, do his personal duty in guarding himself from the fearful malady. Let every member of the Common Council, as well as the Board of Health and all committees, attend faithfully to their respective duties.

Let the streets be kept clean and dry, and the habitations of the poor be well white-washed, and all filth removed from them, and let them be inspected daily, that no offensive matter be collected. If the houses of the poor be found crowded, let their inhabitants be dispersed at the expense of the corporation, and provided with shelters without the bounds of the city. Especially let those be removed who live in cellars and damp habitations.

Let the same be more frequently sprinkled through all our streets, that no vegetable matter be suffered to rot in or about our dwellings.

Let every person protect his body as far as he is able from chilliness, by avoiding the night air, by wearing flannel next the skin, by changing his clothing as often as changes in the temperature or moisture of the air, render it may require, and by avoiding sudden bathing when in a state of perspiration. Let the feet be kept dry and warm. Let every species of ardent spirits be avoided as poison, and the common beverage of the table be water, weak tea or coffee, bread water, and milk and water. Avoid all iced and acid drinks, and finally be sparing of all kinds of fruit, particularly if you feel any symptoms of disease.

Live upon food that is easily digested, such as good beef, lamb, mutton, fresh eggs, rice, wheat bread, biscuits, asparagus, potatoes if they are good, and peas and beans only when young and tender. Eat moderately of these, and let your food, especially all fresh vegetables, be well cooked.

Avoid crowded assemblies, more particularly in the evening—preserve a perfect regularity of habit in every good thing, avoiding every species of excess, and the indulgence of every improper appetite. Let the hours of sleep be regular; avoid exposure to the sun in the middle of the day, and the evening air as much as possible.

If pain in the bowels, sickness of stomach, or diarrhoea come on, lose no time in sending for your physician.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

REPORT OF DOCTORS RHINELANDER AND DE KAY.—We have had interviews with Drs Rhinelander and De Kay, who inform us that the disease at Montreal and Quebec was diminishing when they left on Wednesday last. The medical police was better regulated and greater attention paid to the sick. The cholera had not ceased, from 20 to 30 cases were occurring daily. The prevailing opinion among the Canadian physicians was, that the disease was not imported or contagious. It was entirely [illegible] in every direction, although it was more mild as it approached the United States. It is the opinion of Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay that New York cannot escape, but that it will be a modified disease when it reaches us. The means of prevention are simple—warm clothing, especially flannel, next the skin—abstinence from all spirituous liquors is indispensable—the moderate use of Wine—Port is to be preferred, but nothing in excess—avoiding unripe fruit, and living in a temperate manner and a perfect confidence of the deliverance. Our citizens should remain in the city and not fly to the country, for many in Canada have been taken on the road where no medical assistance could be procured. Prompt medical aid is imperative.—Let our streets be kept clean and our houses purified, and we have little to apprehend.

We understand that no alarming consternation can be formed of the [illegible] of the disease which the pestilence has [illegible] in Canada. The roads [illegible] in [illegible] places, are deserted. In many places the [illegible] of Montreal and Quebec will entirely recover from the despondency and [illegible] caused, equally as much by the panic as by the disorder.

The New York medical delegation reached Montreal late at night, and the gloomy and funeral appearance of the streets were only heightened by the [illegible] carts with the dead. One of the [illegible] with the disease, and we were appointed in dread or alarm. Drs. R. and De K. were received with marked attention by the authorities in Canada, and particularly by Lord Aylmer, the Governor at Quebec. One of the [illegible] assured the surgeon of the [illegible] in Canada [illegible] of radical consequences. The [illegible] physicians were unprepared and the [illegible] persons were affected by those attached to the [illegible] staff of the army. Another cause was the [illegible] not furnished with return of cholera in the [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] all local authority as [illegible] and [illegible] on a regular [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] in Quebec [illegible] *forty days.*

Yesterday, Drs. R. and De K. had formal interviews with the Board of Health. Yesterday they will be able to issue a Report of their views of the disease, its nature, and treatment of the disease [illegible] will be made [illegible].

[illegible] additional [illegible] on the [illegible] of the city [illegible] of the [illegible].

We are further happy to [illegible] the general [illegible] by the [illegible] of the Board of Health of the city. The Board of Health we have no doubt, will unite with the Corporation and the medical profession generally, to effect, in the most prudent way, this most valuable purpose, and to [illegible], with the return of the same gentlemen from Canada, the Board is now actually engaged in investigating the general health of the city, on which a report may also be expected.

QUEBEC, Sunday, June 28, 1832.

Dear Sir,—We are in the very cast and focus of cholera—a country of the kind and nature in extent is now under its influence. All our daily knowledge of this disease of dispersion, a short time after we left Albany, and at Montreal it was not decided as to remedies. Dr. [illegible] of the medical, operates at the chest and purges the bowels, are all premonitory symptoms, yet we do not think we take the disease, it will be controlled by medicine. Few pills stop them the disease, and I do not wonder at it. For when we saw so many dropping around us whom we saw in perfect health a few hours before, so many have the number of [illegible] where they are found to be dead and buried, there is certainly enough to excite alarm and terror; added to which there is no settled rule of practice, and [illegible] has the time of physicians been [illegible] that no case has occurred of making examinations after death.

You cannot conceive the panic in every part of the country—the [illegible] of almost all thoughts appears to be centred in the disease. Every circumstance expresses the most intense anxiety and no one dares to inquire for his relatives and friends, actuated by hardly think of themselves, to take care of himself is his great object—few make him utterly afraid.

We have never seen such a pestilence as that which has desolated Montreal—one thousand have died in a population of twenty-five thousand, in ten days—a mortality unheard of. Had the rates of deaths been the same in London, sixty thousand would have died, and in Paris forty thousand, one hundred and forty-nine were buried in one day. The Protestant burying grounds were full of bodies unburied, and the clergymen would read the funeral service over twenty at a time. The people here and at Montreal are full of admiration at the zeal and devotion of the Catholic priests. It is to be wondered at that they have a strong hold upon the affections, when night and day they are found at the bed side of the sick!

On board of the steamboat John Molson, in which we descended to the place, we found directions for patients with Cholera—they are thrown overboard immediately. I will send on a copy of this paper.

The question most interesting to the medical profession is the introduction of this disease: is it atmospheric or is it imported? We shall examine this subject minutely; it is all important to our city. We were informed by Dr. Holmes, of Montreal, that an emigrant died at the wharf of Cholera and the next day the disease sprung up in three different sections of the city, and those persons who were affected had no communication with the sick man, and one was at least half a mile from him. Is it not most extraordinary that it should have spread from this one centre and accumulated the atmosphere to itself with such celerity and intensity in the space of twelve hours. It is in vain to fly, if you leave the city you lose medical advice and perhaps on your journey take the disease. Courage is the great reservative. It is now on our continent, and if I am not deceived it will pass over it. It is in the air. Will our quarantines reach it? Yet I say quarantine. It is of the greatest consequence to quiet the public mind. It is a manageable disease and under the control of medicine. The intemperance it invariably cuts off, it is equally fatal to the timid: be fearless and you will be safe.

I hope to be in town before it arrives. It is my intention to make myself thoroughly acquainted with it. Let our ward be thoroughly cleansed, and let each inhabitants be removed who are in a filthy condition, and to the poor let flannel and woollen stockings be distributed; these are most salutary precautions.

I hope to be home by the fourth day of July—at least before this calamity overtakes our city. I am, very truly,

J. R. RHINELANDER.

G. D. Strong, Esq.

CHOLERA IN CANADA.

At Quebec, on the 26th, there were 18 cases admitted into the Hospital, and only 11 deaths. On the 27th, 10 were admitted into the Hospital, and 10 died. The total number of deaths at Quebec since commencement of the disease, is 480.

The accounts from Montreal are no later than those previously published. The total number of cases since commencement of disease, 947.

MONTREAL.—The Montreal Gazette on Thursday, June 28, says, "We continue to receive from our medical friends the same satisfactory accounts of the improving health of the city, and of the discontinuance of the pestilence. This is more particularly the case in private practice; some of our most eminent practitioners not having been called upon to attend any new cases for the last two or three days."

Letter to the Editors of the Albany Daily advertiser, from J. Johnston, Esq. dated Laprarie, 29 June, 1832.

Sir,—I have only time to say that the cholera has been very severe in this place, but is much subsided. There have been no regular board of health to report, but I think the average deaths must be great for a small place, from 5 to 10 deaths daily for the last 8 or 10 days, after the 20th, in the village and neighborhood. The last 2 days I hear of only 4 new cases in all, and one death, and about 3 remaining, one of the above cases includes one of our doctors.

[illegible] without [illegible] the [illegible] will not say, better the [illegible] these last eight. I [illegible] say better with it is about 7 or 8 [illegible].

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

YORK, U. C.—We are indebted to Gen. Gould, editor of the post of Genesee, for letters from the collector and health officer, at York, U. C. by which we learn that there have been 20 cases and 14 deaths at York.—The following is from the letter of the Health officer:

"York, 5 o'clock, P. M. June 28, 1832.

"Total number of cases to 10 o'clock this day 20—Deaths 14—recovered 5—remaining 1.

JOHN KING, M. D.
Health Office, York.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Albany city dated—

St. John's, 27, June, 1832.

"In answer to your letter of the 23d ult. enquiring for information on the progress of the cholera in St. John's and its vicinity, I can assure you that the cholera is on the decline:—

"Since few days, there has been no case of cholera in the town:—

"There has been but five cases in the country around, of which, two died within the aforesaid period.

"The number of persons that died of the cholera, in this town since its appearance, is fourteen."

Yours, P. P. DEMARA, P. M.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We cannot doubt but that it is our duty to report two cases of Cholera to-day, in this city. William Tracy, was attacked at 10 o'clock last night, and is now (10 at noon) dying. Doctor Van Antwerp, Marsh, Bonne, and other physicians, pronounce it a strongly marked case of Malignant Cholera. The patient lived near Fish Slip, occasioned by filth, and has been through life an intemperate man.

The second case is a son of Hugh Blackburn, near the Watering Place, in South Market street. His friends say that he drank too much cold water yesterday. He was taken in the night and died at half-past 11 o'clock this forenoon. His habits have been irregular.

That there now died of Cholera of some kind, there is no doubt. Of its peculiar type we are unable to speak. The Board of Health will undoubtedly report upon these; and upon their report we shall rely with confidence.

From the Buffalo (Erie, Pa.) Journal, Extra, June 30.

BOARD OF HEALTH, BUFFALO, June 30, 1832, 8 o'clock, A. M.

We renew our former assurances of the perfect health of our city.

From Erie, Pa. the Board of Health officially advise us, under date of June 29, 1832, 8 o'clock, A. M. as follows:

"The young woman that was sick at the hospital died this morning about 8 o'clock. A young woman of the same family, also at the hospital, was attacked this morning. No case has occurred in the village, and the sickness is confined to this family, which the Board believe to be the cholera. The hospital is located about a mile from the village."

The one mentioned as dead, is the same who was ill when the family landed, and before her mother sickened.

MAUCH CHUNK, (Pa.) July 2.—On Sunday, the 24th ultimo, about 4 o'clock, P. M. a lad aged 15 years, by the name of Benjamin George, employed at Lock No. 4, to assist in opening the gates, while in the act, it is supposed, of opening the wickets to draw off a short level of the canal through which a boat had just passed, fell in and was drawn through one of the wickets into the chamber of the lock, and drowned. Although the boat and its crew were in the next lock above, and several persons standing within a short distance of the lock, no one observed the boy fall in, or suspected his being in the water for nearly thirty minutes from the time he had been seen to open the gates. Efforts were immediately made on recovering the body, to restore life, but without success.

On Wednesday evening last, 27th ult. about 9 o'clock, a deaf and dumb man, named Dennis Boyle, for several years in the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at and near this village, unfortunately encountered the heavy wagons descending from the mine. Four or five of the leading cars of the train passed over the body of the unfortunate man, mutilating him in a shocking manner. Life appears to have been extinct in a few minutes. From the evidence had before the inquest, no blame whatever attaches to the conductor of the train, the accident resulting altogether from the sufferer's natural infirmity. The night was so dark that the conductor and another witness who was with him on the scaffold wagon, deposed that they could not discern the leading wagon through the gloom; and of course could see nothing on the road, and as the poor man could not hear, he had no warning of their approach. Verdict—Accidental death. The concussion displaced from the road fourteen of the fifteen wagons composing the train.

The Charleston Courier states, that an accident took place on Thursday last, at Rantowle's, in descending the bridge, by which the coach, horses and driver were precipitated off the end of the bridge into the river. The mails were thrown out and sunk in about fifteen or twenty feet water. They were recovered by the driver, by diving, but in so wet a condition, that it was with difficulty any thing was saved.

Doctor Henry Bronson, one of the physicians despatched to Montreal by the Albany authorities, has written an intelligent letter in relation to the Cholera, which we find published in the Albany Evening Journal of Tuesday last. Many of the Doctor's observations are worth repeating. He says:

"It has been remarked, wherever Cholera has appeared on both continents, that the whole population within the sphere of its range, have experienced some of the symptoms which are usually premonitory of its attack, such as griping pains or uneasiness at the stomach, depraved digestion, &c. This I have noticed in all the regions where Cholera has prevailed, from Whitehall to this place. I have supposed these sensations to be independent of anxiety or fear, because I have found them where they could not have been supposed to exist. It is these symptoms which indicate the predisposition to Cholera, and which assume the decided character of disease, by the operation of the slightest causes, but which may continue without manifesting such a character if all hurtful agents are carefully avoided. In this condition of the body there is required the most careful management—a strict regard to a thousand trifling circumstances which at other times would require no attention. The system is in the condition of a delicate balance, the equilibrium of which is disturbed by the weight of a feather.

The causes which have a tendency to disturb this healthy balance, are called by physicians the exciting causes of disease. They are as numerous as the agents which are capable of acting on the human system, and are such as food and drink, motion and rest, heat and cold, sleeping and waking, emotions of the mind, &c. On a careful attention to these, every thing hinges during the prevalence of a mortal epidemic.

The Montreal physicians saw their importance, and very judiciously insisted on their strict regulation. Those here, who escaped the malady, probably owe it to the command they exercised over the exciting causes. Excess of every description has been followed by almost certain death. The least irregularity in diet or drink, whether in quality or quantity, too severe or protracted exercise, bodily or mental, or exposure to a hot sun, &c. &c. have rarely been unattended with injurious or fatal consequences. Those who have presumed on the vigour of their constitution, or yielded in the slightest to an unballowed appetite, have generally paid the forfeit of their lives. On the contrary, those whose constitution had not been previously impaired by intemperance of any species, whose habits, during the epidemic, were sober and regular, whose bodies were not debilitated by too protracted exertion, whose minds were undisturbed by apprehension, escaped almost to a man.

Cholera has stood up here, as it has done every where, the advocate of temperance. It has pleaded most eloquently, and with tremendous effect. The disease has searched into the haunts of the drunkard, and has seldom left it without bearing away its victim. Even moderate drinkers have been but a little better off. Ardent spirits in any shape, and in all quantities, have been highly detrimental. Some temperate men resorted to it during the prevalence of the malady, as a preventive, or to remove the feeling of uneasiness about the stomach, or for the purpose of drowning their apprehensions, but they did it at their peril. It is believed never to have done good, but nearly always injury. The slight indigestion which was so common, was best relieved by regulating the kind and quantity of food, and by great moderation in the use of ordinary drinks."

It appears by the report of a committee of eminent physicians sent from Edinburg to Sunderland, to investigate the character of the cholera, and also by the discoveries of the justly celebrated Dr. Abercrombie, that the cholera is *entirely within the control of medicine* AND EASILY CURED *if its premonitory symptoms are observed.* They say that no case of cholera has ever occurred, so far as they have been able to ascertain, which has not been preceded by a *buzzing in the ears and looseness of the bowels*, and that a powerful *cathartic* taken at this stage of the disease, is a *certain and infallible cure.*

INDIAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Letters were received yesterday by the Secretary of War from Gen. Atkinson, dated on the Illinois River, on the 15th June. The General had been joined by Gen. Brady, with three companies of the United States Troops from Fort Winnebago and his force at the time of writing consisted of upwards of three thousand Illinois militia and four hundred United States soldiers. The Indians were strongly encamped at the four Lakes, but the General entertained no doubt of being able to dislodge them. He had determined to detach half of his command on the 17th, and to follow with the remainder and stores on the 20th. So that in all probability the war has been terminated before this, either by the capture of Black Hawk, or his rapid flight west of the Mississippi. In the latter case he will be pursued by the mounted volunteers and friendly Indians, with instructions not to return without destroying or taking him prisoner. When hard pressed his own band will give him up to purchase peace.

MUTINY.—The principal part of the crew of the brig Aurora, Capt. Brown, from Leghorn, laying at the Quarantine, rose upon the officers (the captain and mate) on Wednesday afternoon, and beat them with handspikes in a most shocking manner. It appears the crew, as we are informed, behaved in a very disorderly manner during the voyage. On Wednesday, the captain ordered the anchor which had been fouled by the current, to be cleared, which order the crew refused to obey. The captain attempted to go on shore to procure hands, when they rose upon him and his mate with handspikes, and beat them most unmercifully. The Health officer sent off a body of men, which took possession of the brig, took out mutineers, and lodged them in prison.—*N. Y. Adv.*

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES.

BOSTON, June 29.—The schr. Rob Roy, Capt. C. Bassett, from Newburyport, for Portland, was capsized in a white squall, yesterday afternoon, off Boon Island; had no cargo or ballast on board. The captain, crew, and four of the passengers were taken off the wreck by schr. Marion, Capt. Littlefield, from Wells, and brought to this port. The squall was very severe, and lasted but a moment; and the Marion, which was but a short distance off, carried sail at the time the Rob Roy was struck. There were drowned, Mr. Samuel Cutler and lady, widow Moses Baily and son, and Mr. Stallard, all of Portland, who were in the cabin when the vessel went over. When the squall struck her, she was under a two reefed mainsail, and her foretopsail was settled down about a foot. Capt. Bassett, was near being drowned while reaching down the companion way to save the son of Mrs. Baily, a lad about five years old. He sunk twice, and on rising was so fortunate as to get hold of the end of a swab which was hanging over the main chains, by which he was enabled to support himself until he received assistance.

A CASE OF CHOLERA IN ERIE, PA.—An aged woman died of Asiatic Cholera at Erie on the 29th June. This case, we think, is full of instruction. She was an Emigrant, who arrived at Quebec on the 2d of June, and whose husband died of Cholera on the passage. She made her way through the Canadas, to Buffalo, where she took the Steamboat and was landed at Erie on the 23d. On the 24d she washed the clothes of her deceased husband, and on the 25th, was taken with Cholera, on which she died on the 29th.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the New York Advertiser, July 2.

Our news schooner Courier & Enquirer boarded yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, 70 miles from Sandy Hook, the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdrege. We have received by her our usual copious supply of English journals—from London to 23d May, and from Liverpool to the 24th.

We give below the debates in the British Parliament on the subject of the resignation and recall to office of the Grey ministry. It does not appear that the King has absolutely consented to a creation of peers sufficient to carry the Reform Bill, though it may perhaps be inferred. The mark at least, is certain, that either such creation will take place, or the anti-Reform Lords will withdraw their opposition.

M. Casimir Perier, it will be seen, has at length fallen a victim to the Cholera. His successor had not yet been appointed. That disorder was diminishing, although it had not ceased, in France; it is said to be making some progress in Italy.

By the official report of the Cholera in Liverpool, it will be seen that its ravages there are very trifling.

CHOLERA MORBUS.
REPORT OF YESTERDAY, LIVERPOOL
May 23, 1832.

New cases.	Dead.	Recovered.	Remaining.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the commencement of the disease on the 12th May, 1832,

No. of Cases	No. of Deaths	Recovered.
30	21	4

BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN.
Lower Castle Yard, from 19th to 20th May, 1832.

The Board of Health feel extremely satisfied in announcing that there has been a gradual and material diminution in Cholera for several days, and that, out of a total of 289 cases, whereof 219 are in the hospital, there have been but two deaths, whilst the recoveries have been 43, and the number of convalescents have greatly increased.

PARIS, May 16.—M. Casimir Perier's mortal career has closed. He died this morning a little before 8 o'clock. During the previous 48 hours he had been sinking so fast, that his physicians saw that no human skill could keep him long alive. His mental faculties returned at the commencement of the crisis, and only left him with the extinction of life.

Prince Borghese, widower of Napoleon's beautiful sister Eliza, died at Florence on the 9th instant, of apoplexy.

TRIESTE, May 4.—We have just received accounts from Alexandria of the 12th of April, announcing that the Egyptian fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line and frigates, 7 corvettes, 15 brigs, 10 schooners, 28 fire-ships, and a great number of transports, had weighed anchor. Several Greek captains are said to have received letters of marque against Turkish ships.

LONDON, May 16.—In the House of Lords, after some parliamentary business, the Duke of Wellington addressed the chair, to explain the part he had recently taken in some government transactions, in the course of which he attempted a justification of the course he had pursued.

He was followed by Lord Lyndhurst, who entered into a long defence against the imputations which had been cast upon him.

Earl Grey afterwards addressed the House, after which their Lordships adjourned.

May 18.—After the presentation of some petitions, the Archbishop of York entered into explanation of his conduct on, and his opinions of, the Reform Bill, and, at the same time, alluded to information that he had just received of attacks that had been made on the archiepiscopal residence near York.

The Duke of Rutland then warmly eulogised the resistance to the creation of Peers, and the Duke of Wellington in recent communications with the King.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 18.—The Earl of Harewood begged leave to ask the Noble Earl opposite if he could communicate to their Lordships whether any final arrangements had been come to with respect to the ministry?—(Hear, hear!)

Earl Grey—My Lords, I am always happy to afford any information which lies in my power, but especially after the courteous manner in which the question has been put by the Noble Earl opposite. (The Noble Earl spoke in so low a tone of voice as occasionally to be almost inaudible.) We understood his Lordship to say, my Lords, I should have been prepared before, perhaps, to have given your Lordships a statement of the result of certain communications which I have had with his majesty, but the time now has arrived, my Lords, when I am in a situation to state to you that result. Your Lordships are already aware that when I and my colleagues felt ourselves called upon by a proceeding in your Lordships' house to resign to his majesty those offices to which by the gracious kindness of the King we had been appointed, that a Noble Duke, who is now absent from this house, was commissioned by his majesty to form another administration.

Your Lordships are also aware, that in consequence of that noble and gallant Duke having given up that commission with which he had been entrusted by his majesty, fresh communications took place between the king and myself, and I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordships that those communications have been brought to a favorable termination. (Hear, hear.) I have now, my Lords, to inform you that in consequence of his majesty's desire most graciously expressed to me, and in consequence of the feeling of confidence that I am in such a position as will enable me, as well as my colleagues, to redeem that pledge which I gave to your Lordships on my first accepting office, that pledge being, that unless I felt myself armed with a sufficient security to pass the Reform Bill which is now on your Lordships' table unmutilated and unimpaired in any one of its great principles—I say, my Lords, that in consequence of now finding myself in such a situation, by the gracious kindness of his majesty, as to be able to state to your Lordships that such is my confidence, from the assurances which I have received from his majesty as to my being in full power to effect that much desired object—that the present ministers will continue in office.

[This announcement was hailed with loud cheers.] He added, that he felt most anxious for the speedy adjournment of that great measure; and, to effect that object, all his energies should be directed, feeling assured that the result would be such as to restore to the country happiness and tranquillity. He concluded with moving that the Reform bill be further considered on Monday next. [This proposition was hailed, also, with great cheering.]

The Earl of Harewood said, if power to carry the Bill were given, they all knew what that power meant: if adopted, the deliberative character of the House was gone, the crown was endangered, as well as the liberty of the subject; and, therefore, acting on compulsion, to avert greater evils, he should withdraw all opposition to the Bill.

The Earl of Winchelsea, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Wharncliffe complained, that the independence of the House of Lords was now destroyed. The Earl of Radnor replied to the preceding speakers. The Noble Earl's speech brought Lord Wharncliffe again on his legs, who spoke at some length. The Earl of Carnarvon once more denounced the bill and its authors.

THE MARKETS.

Carefully corrected for the paper.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. fresh from wagons,	5 50
RYE do. do. do.	3 50
WHEAT, per bushel	1 10
RYE do.	60
CORN, per bushel	60
CLOVER SEED, per bushel,	[illegible]
TIMOTHY SEED, do.	[illegible]
HERD do. do.	[illegible]
BARLEY, Good, do.	1 00
FLAXSEED, do.	1 62
OATS, from wagons, do.	40
WHISKEY, do. per gallon, in hhds.	30
Do. do. do. in bbls.	32
COTTON, per lb.	11
BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.	12½
EGGS, per dozen,	14
SALT, Ground, per bushel,	38
do. fine do.	45
LARD, per lb. Western,	8
TALLOW, do.	7½
FRESH BEEF,	10
HAMS, Western, per lb.	7
BACON, do. do.	7
BEESWAX, do.	19
LINSEED OIL, do.	9
FEATHERS, do.	40
COMMON WOOL, washed,	30
HIDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	17 to 19
LEATHER, SOLE,	24 to 28
LUMBER—White Pine boards, per 1000 ft.	$15 to 20
Yellow Pine,	13 to 16
Oak, joists,	11 to 60
Hemlock, do.	9 to 7½
Cherry boards,	18 to 23

The Market.—Superfine Flour has declined to $6 per barrel, and but one sale reported for export at that price. Sales of Rye Flour at $4 25, and Corn Meal in barrels at $4, and in hhds. at $14. Wheat is lower, and dull of sale. A cargo of prime Pennsylvania sold on the Schuylkill at 120 cents, and a cargo of Southern at 120 cents. Corn has been in fair request at 59 a 61 cents for yellow. Rye and Oats steady last week's prices. Linseed Oil has sold at 77 cents for American and 80 cents for foreign. Whiskey has been selling at 33 cents in hhds. and barrels, and for choice parcels something higher has been paid. Upwards of 250 bales of Cotton have been sold this week, at 10½ cents for Upland Alabama, 14 a 11½ cents for Georgia, and 10½ cents for Virginia.

The report of the Cholera having reached New York, revived the demand for some descriptions of Drugs. There is no Camphor in first hands, and the stock held by druggists is very limited; it has sold in small lots at $2 per lb. and some holders were asking $2.50. There is a plentiful supply of Chloride of Lime, but the price is improving.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Corn Exchange—The supplies coastwise and from Ireland, this week, are light, and the only import from abroad is 4,000 bbls. Flour from Philadelphia. We have again an export of 1,000 qrs. Wheat to France, and upwards of 1,300 bbls. Flour.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Wednesday, May 23.—There is still a fair steady demand for cotton. The sales yesterday and to-day being about 3000 bags each day, without any alteration in prices. The import this week is great.

Sales of Public Stocks, in this City,
DURING THE PAST WEEK.

				Per Price
$47 34	U. States 4½ per ct. redem. Dec.	1832,	par	100
2730	Philadelphia Fives do.	1836,	110	100
1	share Bank of North America,		464	400
10	do. Commercial Bank,		63	50
6	do. Schuylkill Bank		65	50
10	do. Girard Bank,		14	10
20	do. do. do.		13½	10
10	do. Western Bank,		15½	10
10	do. do. do.		15¼	10

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Solomon Lehman, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 41 South Third street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1832.

	Per cent dis.
Banks in Maine	[illegible]
Except Hallowell & Augusta, Commercial, Kennebunk, Castine & Wiscasset,	[illegible]
Bath bank	[illegible]
Winthrop bank	[illegible]
N. Hampshire	[illegible]
Exeter bank	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]
Except Nantucket, Manufacturer's bk. at Westfield, Essex bank at Salem, Farm. Ex. bank, Gloucester	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]
Except Farm. and Mechanics' bank at Pawtucket	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]
Eag. bank at N. H. and Derby bank	[illegible]
NEW YORK.	
New York city	par a ¼
Franklin bank	[illegible]
J. Barker's notes	[illegible]
Country banks	[illegible]
Wash. and Warren	[illegible]
Bank of Columbia	[illegible]
Greene county	[illegible]
Plattsburgh	[illegible]
Niagara	[illegible]
Bank of Hudson	[illegible]
NEW JERSEY.	
State bank at Camden	par
Trenton banking co.	[illegible]
Mount Holly	[illegible]
Cumberland & Bridgetn	[illegible]
State bk. at N. Brunswick	[illegible]
Do. at Elizabethtown	[illegible]
Do. Morris	[illegible]
Do. Newark	[illegible]
Newark bk'g. & Ins. co.	[illegible]
Com. bk. at Perth Amboy	[illegible]
Orange bank	[illegible]
Farm. bank at Rahway	[illegible]
Bank of Brunswick	[illegible]
Morris Canal	[illegible]
Washington banking co.	[illegible]
Salem banking co.	[illegible]
Sussex & Phil. Mech. co.	[illegible]
People's bank at Paterson	[illegible]
Paterson	[illegible]
Monmouth	[illegible]
N. J. man. co. at Hoboken	[illegible]
Jersey City bank	[illegible]
Franklin bank	[illegible]
Hoboken Banking and G. Co.	[illegible]
State Bank at Trenton	[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	[illegible]
Germantown	[illegible]
Del. co. at Chester	do.
Chester co. at W. Chester	do.
Montgomery co.	do.
Easton	do.
Northampton	do.
Farm. bank Bucks co.	do.
Do. Reading	[illegible]
Miners' bk. at Pottsville	par
Wyom'g bk. Wilkesbarre	par
Lebanon	par
Lancaster	do.
Harrisburg	do.
Columbia Bridge	do.
Carlisle	½
York	do.
Gettysburg	½
Chambersburg	½
Pittsburg	do.
Brownsville	1½
Erie	1½
Centre	unc.
Huntingdon	30
Greensburg	40 a 50
Juniata	75
New Hope	1½
Other broken banks various prices.	

	Per cent dis.
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware	par
Wilmington and Bran.	do.
Farmers' bank	do.
Smyrna	do.
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	par a ½
Annapolis	½
Easton	do.
Frederickstown	do.
Hagerstown	do.
Westminster	do.
Susquehannah Bridge	1
Elkton	unc.
Other broken banks	unc.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington	½
Georgetown	½
Alexandria	½
Franklin bank Alexandria do.	no sale.
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Va. & branches	1
Farmers' bk. & branches	do.
Valley bk. and branches	1½
N. W. bk. at Wheeling	1½
Wheeling	1½
Broken banks	[illegible]
NORTH CAROLINA.	
State bk. and branches	2½
Cape Fear	do.
Newbern	do.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Charleston banks	1½
Camden	no sale.
Cheraw	
GEORGIA.	
State bk. and branches	2½
Augusta	do.
Macon	do.
Darien	do.
OHIO.	
Chillicothe	1½
Steubenville	do.
Marietta	do.
Mount Pleasant	do.
Lancaster	do.
Frank. of Colum.	do.
Western Reserve	do.
St. Clairsville	3
Canton	
Dayton	2½
Zanesville	1½
Broken banks	[illegible]
KENTUCKY.	
Old bk. and branches	2½
Commonwealth	no sale.
Broken banks	
TENNESSEE.	
State bk. and branches	5
Bank of Nashville	5
Nashville Br. Co.	unc.
Farmers' & Mechanics'	unc.
Other broken banks	unc.
ALABAMA.	
Mobile	7 a 8
State bk. at Cahawba	7 a 8
Tombeckbee	unc.
Huntsville	unc.
MISSISSIPPI & LOUISIANA	
State bank at Natchez	3 a 5
New Orleans	4 a 5
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of Michigan	1 a 6
Detroit bank	broken.
Bank of Monroe	do.
Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri	no sale.
CANADA, &c.	
Bank of Canada at Montreal	2 a 3
Bank of Montreal	do.
Bank of Upper Canada at York	do.
Do. at Kingston	broken.
Quebec bank	2 a 3

BICKNELL'S REPORTER,
COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND PRICES CURRENT.

☞ *The only journal of the kind issued in the United States.* ☜

The third volume of this publication will be commenced, in an enlarged form and otherwise improved, on the 20th of July, 1832. For it we solicit the patronage of merchants, banking institutions, brokers, keepers of hotels, farmers, mechanics, manufacturers—the man of family, and the bachelor, for to each and to all these classes of society it is our desire and design to render the "Reporter" a valuable and an interesting journal.

The Reporter has been published in the city of Philadelphia for two years. From the moment the prospectus was issued until the present time, its patronage has been constantly and rapidly increasing, and it now has a circulation in nearly every town and village in Pennsylvania; indeed, there are few portions of the United States where it may not be found. As its subscribers have increased, its character for usefulness has advanced, until from its size and the vast quantity of various kinds of useful information it contains, it is without a competitor.

The leading features of this publication may be enumerated as follows:

THE COUNTERFEIT LIST.

This list, which now occupies twelve closely printed columns, is the only complete and accurate list of all the counterfeit and altered notes on the various banking institutions in the United States that is published in this country. It is inserted in the Reporter once in each month, and is made up with great diligence and labour—it contains detailed descriptions of all fraudulent notes that are or have been in circulation in this country, and is in fact the only infallible Detector of Counterfeits. The editor is in correspondence with most of the principal brokers and cashiers of banks in the United States, and is therefore enabled to furnish the earliest information upon this subject.

[illegible] AND REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Every number contains an accurate statement of the prices asked and obtained for all the principal articles offered for sale in Philadelphia, together with a review of the market, in which farmers, mechanics, families and storekeepers, are interested. This statement is gathered from the actual sales that have taken place in Philadelphia during the week previous to the day on which the Reporter is issued, and therefore embraces the most authentic intelligence that can possibly be obtained on this head.

BANK NOTE LIST AND LIST OF BROKEN BANKS.

Under this head we are enabled to give every week the rates of discount in Philadelphia on all solvent banks, as well as a correct list of all insolvent and broken banks throughout the United States. The utmost confidence can be placed in the accuracy of this list, as it is under the special control of the publisher.

PRICES OF STOCKS—GOLD AND SILVER.

This portion of the Reporter is devoted to an authentic table giving the prices of the various descriptions of Bank, Rail-Road, Canal, Insurance, and all other stock, with the value of gold and silver coin of all countries, and is corrected weekly by Messrs. Alexander Benson & Co., gentlemen who at present are, and have been for many years, more extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of this description of property, than any other brokers in this section of the country.

POLITICAL.

We shall endeavour, without political bias, to give enough of all sides to inform the reader of what is going on in the political world.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

This department of the Reporter is not neglected. We are in the receipt of the New York Journal of Commerce, and the New York Courier & Enquirer, the leading papers in this country, for obtaining the earliest foreign intelligence, and those who will refer to our course for the past year, will discover that the Reporter has generally been in advance of all other weekly newspapers in circulating advices from foreign parts. We make the same reference with regard to local news. If there is any thing wonderful or strange that occurs in any part of the United States, the whole history of the affair is served up promptly through our columns.

LITERATURE, &c.

Our literary department has not been and shall not be neglected. Each number of our enlarged sheet will contain an original or a selected story, calculated to entertain and enlighten, with as racy witticisms as the English and American Magazines afford, so that those who turn away with fatigue from our markets and our price current, may linger an hour over our literary page—so that the young as well as the old may be gratified; and so, in short, that by administering to a variety of tastes, we shall render our paper useful and popular. Indeed it is our object to render the Reporter a work of real merit, such as will *inform* as well as *entertain*.

The terms of the weekly Reporter, are $3 per annum. The semi-monthly $2, and monthly $1 25. Single copies 12½ cents.

Notes on all solvent Banks in the United States, of a less denomination than five dollars, will be received at par in payment for subscriptions.

☞ Orders from the country must be addressed to ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
Exchange Broker,
No. 119 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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B. Redman's, No. 121 South Fifth street.
B. Bussier's, No. 403 South Second street.
G. W. Donohue's, 190 South Second street.
J. G. Auner's, No. 333 Market street.
G. W. Mentz & Co. 71 Race street.
Shadrach Taylor's, 284 North Second street.
Joseph Crowley, 403 Market street.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
Saturday, July 7, 1832.

To Readers and Correspondents.

A Russellville (Ky.) paper takes us to task for publishing, as original, Irving's Sketch of the "Broken Hearts."—In reply, we have to say, that its appearance in our paper, in that form, was purely accidental. The necessity of the article led us to believe that no explanation of this inadvertence was necessary.

"Liberty," by B. T. W. is accepted for publication.

Henry's love scene is silly and insipid.

The favours from Mrs. J. E. L. are received. Her request is attended to.

Collingwood is indifferently bombastic in style, though correct in sentiment. His failing is a radical one, and presents an insuperable bar against his success as a writer.

The article from F. breathes the true spirit of patriotism, and contains, occasionally, poetic and beautiful passages. It is, however, spun out to an unwarrantable length, and we are therefore reluctantly obliged to decline its publication. The merit in the essay could easily be introduced in one-third the space.

The articles signed "Julia," and "A. K." are on file for publication.

"Non-Poeticus" is indeed no poet, and his wit is forced. The Fall of Peru, will be published shortly.

As several new hose companies are about being organized in the City and Liberties, we would suggest that a proper name for one of them would be REUBEN HAINES, in honor of the gentleman at whose suggestion the Philadelphia Hose Company—the first ever formed—was instituted. The name of so valuable a citizen as Mr. Haines should not be allowed to pass away, "unhonored and unsung."

We are in the receipt of no literary work, the perusal of which affords us as much gratification and pleasure, as we usually derive from the pages of the American Quarterly Review. The subjects of which it treats are invariably well chosen, and handled with ability; and we scarcely turn to a single article, which we do not peruse with increasing interest. Its importance to America, in establishing a correct literary taste among our writers, and in elevating the character of our literature, and giving it reputation abroad, few, who are at all acquainted with its merits, can be insensible to. It has also rendered us essential service in defending our growing literature from the illiberal attacks of foreigners, by whom, as well as by ourselves, it is recognised as a prominent organ of the American literati. Such a work deserves—as we are pleased to say it receives—a liberal support.

Its editor, Robert Walsh, Esq. author of many of the articles which appear in its pages, is a gentleman peculiarly well calculated to fill that important post, with credit to himself and country. He possesses, in a cultivated taste, a vivid and powerful imagination, correct judgment, and a well stored mind, resources for his literary labours, of which few editors can boast. His style of writing is dignified and nervous; and if occasionally rather inflated, the fault does not, to our mind, deteriorate from its general merits. Every writer, distinguished by original thought, has a peculiar style of expression, which it is illiberal to construe into a demerit, unless it be a gross violation of correct rules. Few, however, can compare with Mr. Walsh, in ease, grace and power, combined with purity of style, and correct and logical reasoning, so conspicuous in all his writings.

Mr. Walsh is also editor of the National Gazette, one of our best daily papers, which he conducts in a manner consistent with his general character, as a man of correct principles, and extensive information. The Gazette is a political paper, and whether we approbate or censure the part it takes, it is irrelevant here to say. We feel however at liberty to remark, that the course it pursues in politics, is open, manly and dignified, and entirely free of the personal abuse which characterise too many party newspapers. Much of its contents are useful literary articles, which every reader may peruse with pleasure and profit. The Gazette warmly supports the rechartering of the United States Bank, and the Protective System, questions of national policy, upon which we heartily agree in sentiment.

In the last number of the Review, we find an interesting notice of Mr. Flint's work on the Mississippi Valley, of which, for the gratification of readers not familiar with the book, we present a brief synopsis.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Nature, in this section of country, presents a much grander appearance than she does on the east side of the mountains. There is in her composition, a deeper and richer dash of poetry, and her attire, though less symmetrical, is more opulent in colour and magnificent in drapery. Being free from the haze of the ocean and other large bodies of water, the atmosphere is more pellucid than along the Atlantic border; hence the blue of the heavens is purer and deeper, and their arch loftier and of wider compass to the eye. The climate is more uniform, and the weather less changeable, than in the Atlantic states. The cold in winter, is however, intense. In Shelbyville, Tenn. the thermometer sunk, last winter, to 19 deg. below zero.

The equinoxial gales occur rather irregularly, but destructive tornadoes are common. They sometimes sweep along, in narrow veins, with a force that prostrates forests, and demolishes the works of art like chaff.

The rivers of the west are much superior to those of the Atlantic states. They are subject, in particular places, in the spring, to sudden and extensive freshets, inundating all the low grounds, sometimes to the width of miles; uprooting trees, removing away whole acres of soil, and piling them up at a distance, in majestic confusion. Sometimes they cover their shores, to a great depth and distance, with sand or rich vegetable mould, and again wash them away, leaving their beds haggard and bare. They frequently form for themselves, new channels, converting their old ones into stagnant pools, or waterless canals.

The trees of the west have no equals in size, and in extent and magnificence, the forests are unrivalled. The landscape, whether viewed under the blossom of spring, the leafy luxuriance of summer, or the variegated and splendid garniture of autumn, is unmatched in beauty. Vegetation of all kinds, is vigorous and luxuriant, particularly in the case of alluvial soils, which are here so abundant. Some of the trees, especially the sycamores, could they be transported entire to the Atlantic cities, would be visited as objects of wonder. One is standing on the banks of the Ohio, which is seventy-two feet in circumference. Grape vines also flourish to an extraordinary degree—some of them measure forty-five inches in circumference. The rapid growth of timber, detracts somewhat from its value, by rendering it more perishable. As fire wood, a cord of Atlantic hickory, is equal to a cord and a half of the best wood of the west.

The Reviewer's description of the western prairies, is so beautiful and poetic, that we extract it without modification.

"Another sort of landscape, not so picturesque and romantic, at least not so bold in its outline, and so diversified in its features, yet scarcely less delightful to the eye, is formed by the great western prairies. To communicate to readers who have never seen them, a just conception of those resplendent and illimitable flats, on whose distant borders the arch of the heavens seems to rest, is impossible. But the attempt, however hopeless, may be made. Let us fancy ourselves, then, in the midst of one of them, in a clear summer day, when vegetation is in its prime. Above, is the blue sky; radiant with the sun, and, on every side, the eye reposes on an ocean of blossoms, gorgeous in colour, delicious in fragrance, and, for aught that is discoverable, without a shore. Is it calm? The surface is unruffled, and all is still and silent, as if nature were at rest. Does a breeze spring up? Every thing is in motion; and the living sea around us, thrown into easy and graceful fluctuations, presents a succession of fleeting pictures, which seem to chase each other in sport, and, varying at the pleasure of the capricious wind, fascinate the eye with their ever changing forms. There is one plant in particular, the product of some of the prairies, which, when in abundance and perfection, constitutes one of the richest ornaments of the landscape. It is the wild heliotrope, with large flowers of gold and bronze. Its growth is lofty, and thousands of acres are, at times, so densely covered by it, that other plants are scarcely visible. Like all its congeners, it inclines toward the sun, the circumstance from which it derives its name. An entire wilderness of so splendid a production, thus bowing in homage to its parent luminary, and gracefully following him as he moves along his path, forms a pageant, not only of great beauty, but eloquent in expression, and rich in moral suggestion. To those who delight in such scenes, the sight of it is worth a journey to the west."

The climate of the valley is salubrious, except along the low tracts, which border the rivers and smaller streams. The hill country is generally as healthy as other parts of the United States. Children are vigorous and sprightly and approach maturity with unusual rapidity.

We should be pleased to extend our notice of this article, but for the present are obliged to defer doing so, lest we encroach too much upon our columns.

We were presented last week, by Mr. Henry Goodman, of Bristol township, in this county, with a lemon, which measured around the sides, nine inches and a half around the ends twelve inches, and which weighed 10½oz. This is the largest lemon, either of domestic or foreign production, that we ever recollect noticing. The same tree bore thirty-seven others, nearly as large in growth.

We have before us a communication from the assistant postmaster at Woodruff, Spartanburgh district, S. C. in which that gentleman makes serious complaints in regard to the irregularity of the Post, in coming to hand. Very frequently, the writer states, our subscribers at that place, are without their papers for several weeks, and equally as often they are received, two and three numbers by the same mail. Much dissatisfaction prevails in consequence of this irregularity, and no little blame is attached to the postmaster, to show the injustice of which is the object of the letter before us. The writer calls upon the postmasters, their assistants and clerks, on the rout from this city to Columbia, S. C. to account for this irregularity, that censure may fall where it is merited.

The complaint alluded to is a grievance which operates greatly to our disadvantage, but over which we have no controul. We are confident that all papers for our subscribers are regularly, and in due season, deposited in the Post Office, but when there our controul over them ceases. The negligence of the agents of government it is not in our power to correct, except where defalcation is proved upon individuals. To this point the efforts of complainants should be directed.—If they will say who is guilty, we promise them that the offender shall not escape without notice.

The Boston Traveller mentions the arrival in that city on the 3d instant, of Capt. Fritz's company of National Greys, from Philadelphia, with suitable escort. They marched through the principal streets, and subsequently took dinner, provided by direction of the City Guards, at Col. Davis, on the Neck. The Philadelphia Band which accompanies the Greys, has been invited to partake of a dinner by the Boston Brigade Band.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The weekly publication in this city, established some years since as the authorised organ of the working men of Philadelphia, and devoted to the dissemination of their principles, has within a week or two changed proprietors, and will appear to-day in a new form, and in some respects under a new and distinct character. Its title has been changed to the *Philadelphia Times*, its dimensions have been considerably enlarged, and instead of being exclusively occupied with politics, it will hereafter be, in a great measure, devoted to the dissemination of literary and general information. The leading and orthodox principles of the working men's party will nevertheless still be efficiently advocated; they are principles upon which all true patriots unite in sentiment, and principles which must, from their very nature, and their intimate connexion with freedom, justice and wisdom, ultimately prevail.

The gentleman who will be in charge of the editorial columns of the Times, is a young man of correct judgment, and splendid literary acquirements. His industry, zeal and ability, will give the paper a high character among the hebdomadals of the day, and secure for it, we have no doubt, an efficient support. The persons who have hitherto sustained it, will soon perceive many reasons why their patronage should be continued, and why their exertions should be directed to the extension of so able an organ of their sentiments. We trust the fondest hopes of the editor—to whom we here take occasion to extend the hand of friendship—may be more than realised.

BEECHY'S NARRATIVE.

From the fruitful press of Messrs. Carey and Lea, we have received a copy of a new edition of Captain Beechy's Voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Straits. This voyage was undertaken in his Majesty's ship Blossom, for the purpose of co-operating with Captains Parry and Franklin, in their Polar expedition. It occupied three years and a half, from 1825 to 1828, and sailed over, in that period, a space of more than 73,000 miles. The work is written by an accomplished scholar, and abounds with narratives and details of absorbing interest. The information it gives upon scientific points, is truly valuable to the learned world; and by all who take pleasure in following the hardy adventurers from island to island, in an unexplored ocean, the work presents an attraction of no ordinary character.

As we purpose, in a week or two, giving a more full sketch of the book, and extracting some of its most interesting narratives, we content ourselves at this time, with the subjoined note of a Baltimore contemporary—

It was this expedition which obtained the first detailed account, so frequently published since, of the settlement on Pitcairn's Island by the mutineers of the Bounty. It was also remarkable for the light which Captain *Beechy's surveys* and examinations threw upon the nature and construction of the numerous coral islands which have grown up in the Pacific within the memory of man. He examined thirty two of these, of which the largest was thirty miles in diameter and the smallest less than a mile, in the centre of the great Pacific Ocean. All of them were increasing in their dimensions, the coral reefs extending in some instances from one island to another, a distance of six hundred miles. These formations have for a long time attracted a great deal of attention among men of science. There is room for wide and curious speculation upon the future effect which these numberless islands are to have upon the economy of the globe, when in process of time a new continent shall have been formed by their perpetual increase. The facts collected by Capt. Beechy are many and instructive.

Another singular problem to which materials for solution have been afforded by this expedition, is the [illegible] have been peopled. The opinion that this has been done by migration, voluntary or otherwise, has been generally received, and instances have been met with, were that migration has taken place in an *easterly* direction. It has been denied that with the means of navigation possessed by the Indians, migration between distant places, could have been effected in a direction contrary to the trade wind. This objection is removed by the discovery upon *Byam Martin*, a small uninhabited island, of a crew of Indians, natives of Chain island, one of the tributaries of Otaheite, and situated three hundred miles east of Otaheite, who had been driven by storms and bad weather upon a coral reef in the ocean, which, by the route they drifted is *six hundred* miles west of Otaheite, in the teeth of the trade wind. This is the only instance known of migration in that direction, but it is sufficient to demonstrate the probability that even the remotest islands in the Polynesian Archipelago have been thus peopled. Much difficulty is thus removed from this interesting investigation.

The book also contains some particulars of the Loo Choo Islands.

Some friend has laid on our table a pamphlet of 30 pp. bearing the title—"Address to the Master Mechanics, Journeymen, and Apprentices, of the state of Pennsylvania: By a brother Mechanic." The object of the author appears to be, to call the attention of the persons he addresses, to the evils to which they are most liable, especially to those of intemperance and lottery and other gambling; and to lay before them sound and strong reasons, for an entire abandonment of these and other pernicious habits, calculated to produce misery, wretchedness and want. In his endeavours to awaken his readers to the importance of these matters, as connected, in addition, with the maintenance of good order in society, and the prosperity of our country, he is apparently actuated by the best possible motives. His reasoning is logical and convincing; his appeals to the good sense of his brother mechanics pathetic and eloquent, and the course he points out in the way of remedy, certainly a correct one. The little pamphlet is worthy a careful perusal.

Mr. Robert T. Bicknell, editor of the Reporter and Counterfeit Detector, has issued proposals for publishing the third volume of that paper, in an enlarged and improved form. He designs issuing it, after the 30th instant, on a sheet of the dimensions of this paper, well filled with matters of information in relation to the general objects of the work. The Reporter is a valuable publication to all dealers, and others in the habit of handling money, and being spiritedly conducted and made to embrace numerous articles of general information, is acceptable to all classes of readers.

The leading features of the third volume of the Reporter will be—a carefully corrected list of all counterfeit notes in the United States, published once a month; Prices Current and Review of the Market; Bank Note list, and list of Broken Banks; Prices of Stocks, and the value of Gold and Silver and Foreign Coin; besides domestic and foreign news, literature, &c. Mr. Bicknell also promises to keep his readers advised of the movements in the political world, without attempting to bias their opinion in relation to any of the contested points; if he can do this, without giving offence, he will deserve credit for possessing extraordinary ingenuity. We have tried the same thing, and been assailed for so doing, by both parties.

The Reporter is well deserving of patronage, and we shall be pleased to learn that its subscription list is much augmented. The terms are three dollars per annum.

The health of the city continues unusually good, considering the season. Several cases of the cholera morbus—the disease incidental to our climate at this time of year—have occurred, and they will probably be more numerous for some successive weeks, while our markets continue to be overstocked with green fruit. It is possible, also, that the indiscretions of some on Wednesday last, may subject them to disease and sudden death, concerning which alarm may be created, but we apprehend entirely without cause. Every summer the cholera morbus proves fatal to numbers, and we have no reason to suppose that we shall escape it now. By attention to diet, &c. it may unquestionably be avoided, and to this point our chief concern should be directed.

The rumours of the prevalence of epidemic cholera in this city were, we are fully assured, based on two severe cases of the ordinary disease, which occurred on Tuesday last. Other reports, of a like nature, will naturally be circulated by inconsiderate [illegible], but our citizens should be careful in receiving any such as true, until an official announcement is made by the Board of Health, or the Medical society.—Both these bodies, we are pleased to say, are composed of gentlemen upon whom entire reliance may be placed, and their sense of propriety will induce them to be as prompt in communicating, on the instant, the fact of the appearance of the Asiatic Cholera among us, as it is to avoid creating uneasiness without just cause. The duty of citizens anxious to avert the disease, is to be easy and tranquil, to attend to their ordinary business as cheerfully as possible, to avoid all unnecessary exposure, to remove all nuisances, and to be temperate in eating and drinking. By this course of action they may bid defiance to the cholera, though it be all around them. Of the progress of the disease we shall feel it our duty to keep our readers duly advised.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers this week, the adoption by Congress, after a protracted debate, of the bill rechartering the Bank of the United States. It was brought to a decision in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, and passed that body by a handsome majority. The slight amendment to the bill, made by the House, was immediately concurred in by the Senate, and it now only needs the signature of the President to become a law. We trust Gen. Jackson has too much good sense to refuse his sanction to a bill, of such immense importance to the community at large.

The Tariff bill has also passed the House of Representatives, and is now under discussion in the Senate, where it will probably be settled in a day or two. The bill adopted contains, generally, the modifications proposed by Mr. Adams, and if not, in all respects, such as we should be pleased to have, yet such a one, as under the circumstances, we are pleased to receive. The peculiar situation of affairs in this country, requires us, as patriots, to make some concession, and to those in the bill we very cordially concede, as the principle of protection, the great object in dispute, is fully acknowledged and sustained. We are glad these important questions are settled. They have, during their agitation, produced many unpleasant occurrences, the cause of which is now fully removed. We shall endeavour to publish the entire bill shortly.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The celebration of our national anniversary, the birth-day of Freedom throughout the world, was, in this city, quiet, appropriate, dignified, and satisfactory. In regard to avoiding all unnecessary [illegible], undue fatigue, excitement, and [illegible] of every kind, in the arrangements agreed upon, the good sense of our citizens was never more conspicuously shown. The stores and shops were generally closed, but the [illegible] which paraded were dismissed at an early hour, so that the city, after ten o'clock, was as quiet as it usually appears on religious days.

The principal celebration was that given by the Young Men's Association, the members of which assembled in the morning, at the Adelphi, in Fifth street, and marched—followed by a band of music and Capt. Page's company of [illegible], in fatigue dress—to the splendid new Catholic church in Thirteenth street, where a number of appropriate exercises were performed.

The centre of the Church was occupied by the association, and the side aisles and galleries were generally filled with the fashion and beauty of the city. After a number of patriotic tunes from the Band, the Pastor of the church, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, opened the exercises by an appropriate prayer, after which the very excellent choir sung an animated and pleasing anthem. C. J. Ingersoll, Esq. the orator of the day, then rose, and delivered an eloquent address, which was listened to with profound attention. The topics in the oration were happily chosen. The orator opened by a philosophical notice of the nature of revolutions, their objects and effects, and glanced rapidly over the nations of Europe, to illustrate and sustain his position in regard to their general utility in the cause of Freedom. Upon our own revolution and our own country, he dwelt with decided satisfaction to the audience. The slanders against our institutions, and our manners as a people, he rebutted in style unusually eloquent, and in summing up, in the tribute he paid to the ingenuity and enterprise of our people—our rapid advance in literature and the arts, &c. his remarks drew repeated bursts of applause. Occasionally throughout the address, the orator indulged in a pleasant sarcasm against foreign [illegible], which gave it a rich and spicy character. On the whole, the oration was nervous, philosophical, patriotic, and in a high degree creditable to the talents of the speaker.

Another beautiful anthem from the choir followed the oration, and the services were closed by a prayer and benediction by the Pastor. The Association then resumed the line of march to the Adelphi, where the members were dismissed until the hour of dining. At 3 o'clock, between two and three hundred sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, prepared at the Masonic Hall, by Mr. Carels. A number of invited guests were present, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Hughes, C. J. Ingersoll, Esq. Professor Johnson, Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Roberts. When the cloth was removed, a blessing was asked by Mr. Hughes, and soon after the Declaration of Independence was read by R. T. Conrad, Esq.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Association, no spirituous liquors were introduced on the table. Throughout the day the members conducted themselves with strict propriety; no excesses were indulged in at the table or elsewhere, and the whole arrangements—which were creditable in the highest degree—were passed with happy effect. A number of patriotic sentiments were offered, and several speeches made. Messrs. Roberts and Sinclair and Capt. Page, favored the association with a great variety of comic and patriotic songs, which contributed much to the pleasure of the company. At an early hour the association dispersed, without having experienced a single unpleasant occurrence. The harmony and conviviality will long be remembered by those who took part in the celebration.

We have been full in our details of this celebration, because we regard this association—which is strictly without distinction of party—as one, the objects of which are entirely in accordance with patriotic sentiments. Party celebrations are not celebrations of our national independence, but political meetings for the promotion of certain objects. Here not the slightest reference was made to partisans. "Our country and our whole country," was the feeling which pervaded every breast.

The National Republicans to the number of from 1,000 to 1,500 partook of a dinner at Powelton, on the Schuylkill, and the Jacksonmen of the city, held a barbecue, at Lebanon Garden. Not being present at either, we are unable to state in what manner the festivities passed off.

We have reason to believe that but few accidents occurred during the day. The principal one of which we have any knowledge, occurred at Kochersperger's tavern in Coates street. A large party of persons were here assembled, some of whom were employed in firing a heavy piece of ordinance. While in the act of ramming in the cartridge, the person entrusted with the stoppage of the touchhole removed his thumb, when the piece instantly discharged, and one person, Lieut. William Nutt, of Chester street, was most shockingly injured. His right arm was torn off, and part of his breast and one side of his face horribly mutilated. He was immediately taken to the Hospital.

The following letter from Drs. Jackson and Meigs, of this city, now at Montreal for the purpose of acquiring information in regard to the Cholera, will be read with attention.

MONTREAL, June 28th, 1832.—Benjamin W. Richards, Esq. Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, and Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

Dear Sir—We have been during the last twenty-four hours busily engaged in examining cases of the disease, which we have an opportunity of witnessing in the emigrants shed, the only kind of hospital in which Cholera cases are admitted. The mortality in that place has been frightful. Of 117 cases 101 died—but this is to be attributed entirely to the total absence of regular attention, nursing, and the other means essential to the treatment of this disease.

The epidemic has at least intermitted for the moment if not abated in the period of its continuance. Cases still continue to manifest themselves. The report of the last 24 hours is 21 new cases, 26 deaths. The malignity of the disease has not diminished. Three cases originated yesterday, late in the day, and terminated fatally before morning.

The number of emigrants that continue to pour into this country may possibly have an effect in continuing the disease. About 3000 are now in the town and suburbs, most of them living under miserable shelters formed by old planks, boards, and rags spread out sustained by barrels or other supports, scarcely affording protection against the weather, when not inclement. Mr. Gates mentioned to us that he expects about 60,000 more will arrive during the season with £4,000,000 in money.

Dr. Harlan has proceeded to Chaunewaga, an Indian settlement, a short distance above this, on the St. Lawrence, where the disease is said to be committing great ravages.

With great respect,
Yours obedient servants,
SAMUEL JACKSON,
CHARLES D. MEIGS.

THE NATIONAL TIGERS.—The corps of cavalry recently organized in this city, under this title, made their first parade on Wednesday last. They numbered from fifteen to twenty, all uniformed, with strict conformity in every particular, in the dress of the *National Guard of France*.—Their appearance was highly respectable, and their drill and movements creditable to soldiers much older in age and experience. Some of the most able drill officers of the city, were pleased to compliment, in high terms of praise, the new troop, upon their uniformity of appearance and perfection of discipline.

The troop paraded through the principal streets in the morning, and after practising the various cavalry manoeuvres, in proper time, adjourned to the Lamb tavern, where, with a number of invited guests, they sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, prepared in Mr. Hardy's best style. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. A number of patriotic sentiments were offered and drank, and the festivities were much heightened by several capital songs from different members of the corps.

The young gentlemen composing the troop, have much cause for satisfaction in the favourable impression they have made upon the public. It will no doubt be their principal care to preserve their high reputation unblemished.

At a late meeting of the troop, we are informed, the veteran Lafayette, was unanimously elected an honorary member. This is a compliment which the venerable chieftain will receive with pleasure. The French residents of this city would do well, in testimony of this honor, as well as that of their adopting the French uniform, to present the corps with a suitable flag or banner. It would unquestionably be considered a high mark of respect, and much increase the good feeling which the corps, as well as Americans generally, entertain towards the countrymen of the illustrious friend of liberty—the ever honored Lafayette.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

It is confidently rumoured in this city that General Jackson has vetoed the Bank bill. The information is said to have been brought here by Col. Webb, of the New York Enquirer. If it be true, a powerful sensation will be created among the partisans of the President.

The poor who are unable to purchase Chloride of Lime for the purpose of purification, may obtain it without charge, on application to Wetherill & Brothers, No. 65 N. Front street.

The gunpowder works of Mr. S. Cooper, near Lexington, Ky. exploded on the 21st instant, destroying two buildings, and from three to four hundred pounds of powder. No lives were lost.

The concert of the Philadelphia Glee Association on Friday evening last, was well patronized, and afforded general satisfaction. Several of the pieces were given with great effect. This association has among its members some of the best musicians in Philadelphia.

W. Walker, Esq. having resigned, John E. Holt, Esq. has been elected mayor of Norfolk.

The Hon. Philip Doddridge has accepted the invitation of the literary societies to deliver the annual address at the coming commencement of Washington College, which will take place about the 26th of September next.

It was anticipated that the whole line of the Ohio and Erie Canal would be finished by the 4th inst.

The passage between this city and Baltimore, is now performed in about nine hours.

The Boston Advertiser says, that in blasting a rock in Milbury recently, a large piece struck upon the roof of the house of S. Farnsworth, Esq. and making its way through the roof and garret floor, fell upon a table in the centre of a room, at or near which a lady was sitting, and literally crushed it to splinters beneath its ponderous weight; when, coming in contact with the floor of the second story, its further progress was arrested.

Five hundred hands can obtain immediate employment upon the Danville and Pottsville Railroad, in the vicinity of Pottsville.

We observe with pleasure that several steamboats are "being built" in the Kensington ship yards, intended for the eastern market. Our ship-builders have no superiors in the world, and the fact that a steamboat has never been known to burst her boiler upon the Delaware, speaks volumes in favor of those who construct that description of machinery.

A suit for "breach of promise" was recently tried in Somerset county, N. J., in which the plaintiff was a widow named Alice Howell, and the defendant a young man named Joseph C. M'Coy. The evidence was not very creditable to the lady's character for virtue. The Jury, however, found a verdict in her favor, assessing the damages for her disappointment, her loss of reputation, and her loss of a husband, at ten dollars.

We heard one or two reports of an unpleasant affair near Camden, when our paper went to press.

A few cases of the Cholera have occurred in Erie, in this state, among emigrants generally fatal.

Girah, a chemist of much science, has invented a very pretty apparatus for disinfecting rooms. It is neat, handsome, and as portable as a tumbler, by a single turn of a small screw at the top, it emits chlorine gas, of a very pure quality. Professor Hare, and other chemists, have approved of the invention.

A new post-office was established, on the 2nd instant, in Hereford township, Berks county, denominated "Shakeville," and Amos B. Butterweck, Esq. appointed postmaster.

Those who feel an interest in the raising of Silk, may be gratified by a visit to the farm of our enterprising manufacturer, Joseph Ripka, now occupied by the Messrs. Ter Hoeven's, on the Point Road, where they will see several thousand mulberry trees in a flourishing condition of three to five years old, and the silk worms in full operation. The polite attention of the occupiers to answer all inquiries which visitors may wish to make on this subject adds considerably to the pleasure of such a visit.

The New York American of Monday, says—"At one o'clock to-day, the Common Council received Commodore Patterson, accompanied by the officers of the frigate U. States, in the Governor's room, and there presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box. The ceremony was in progress when we left there."

The Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel of Friday last states that no case of the cholera had occurred in that town since Monday, the 18th ult. and the Board of Health have announced that they consider it unnecessary to continue their daily reports.

We have received from on board the United States frigate Potomac, a letter dated March 12, 1832, Coast of Java. It says—"We have had a fight. It was with the Malays of Sumatra. We suppose that one hundred and fifty of them were killed. On our side two men were killed and fourteen wounded; no officer killed. You will soon have the official account. We shall be at Batavia, probably in eight or ten days."

The great body of those who have fallen victims to the Cholera at Paris, are the wretched and the vicious; and among the prostitutes of the city, the mortality has been *frightful*. In one house in which there were sixty of these women, not one escaped, and in a street, the Rue de la Mortellerie, in which there were computed to be *thirteen hundred* of these miserable creatures, *twelve hundred* have fallen victims.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established at the Green Tree Tavern, Doylestown township, Bucks county, Pa. The name of the office is Doylestown, and HENRY CARVER, has been appointed Post Master.

The Williamsport (Md.) Banner states that as the mail stage was proceeding westward, on Tuesday morning last, and within a short distance of Clearspring, in Washington county, the front axle-tree gave way, and a passenger who was seated with the driver, was precipitated under the stage and instantly killed. His name was Enoch Edmonstone, who, it is stated, was a printer, lately in employment in the Telegraph Office in the city of Washington, (where he left a wife and two or three children) and who was on his way to establish a Press there.

Paul P. Torrey, in the state of New York, has been found guilty of beating his son, only 6 years of age, to death, and sentenced to 7 years imprisonment in the state prison.—He whipped the child for trifling faults, (one of which was, not holding his head down while the savage asked the *blessing*) three days in succession, and on the fourth it died.

ALMANAC.

1832. JULY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
7 Saturday,	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	
8 Sunday,	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 Monday,	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	
10 Tuesday,	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	
11 Wednesday,	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	First [illegible]
12 Thursday,	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	Full [illegible]
13 Friday,	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	Last [illegible]
14 Saturday,	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	New [illegible]

A Meeting of the Northern Liberty Hose Company, will be held at the usual place on Monday evening, July 9th, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.
JOHN C. GERRING, Sec'y.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Dr. SAMUEL TUCKER, of this city, to Mrs. ELIZA ANN EMORY BERNARD, daughter of the late [illegible] Tilden, of Baltimore.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. J. F. Smith, Mr. DAVID RAMBOW, to Miss ELIZABETH E. BARTON, both of Philadelphia county.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Jas. Robinson, WM. P. HANNA, merchant, to Miss ISABELLA FULTON, both of Southwark.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Mason, Mr. JACOB M. JOHNSON, of Augusta, Geo. to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of George West, of this city.

On Thursday [illegible], by the Rev. Dr. [illegible], ANDREW [illegible], of Lexington, Philadelphia, to ANN B. daughter of Wm. S. Thomas, Esq. of Louisville, Ky.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. P. F. Mayer, JOHN COOPER, merchant, to CAROLINE ELIZABETH HEWLINGS, daughter of the late Thomas B. Adams.

On the 28th inst. by Alexander [illegible], Esq. Mr. JOSEPH MEREDITH, to Miss ELIZABETH [illegible], daughter of Mr. Joseph Cobb, all of the District of Spring Garden.

In Washington City, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. O. B. Brown, ISAAC SHELBY REED, Esq. of Mississippi, to ANN LAURA, daughter of Gen. Duff Green.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hodson, Mr. JOHN QUIGLEY, to Miss MARGARET S. VALLANCE, both of this city.

At Harrisburg, Mr. H. BEEHLER, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Gov. Wolf.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Pitcher, Mr. SAMUEL THATCHER, to Miss MARY OWEN, all of this city.

On the 29th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Sears, Mr. JAMES STROUP, to Miss MARY ANN BOWL, late of Christiana Bridge, Del.

On the 3d ult. by Elder Thomas Porter, Mr. ALBERT COLLINS, to Miss MOWBERRY, both of this city.

On the 28th ult. by the same, Mr. CHARLES GUYER, to Miss REBECCA VICKEY, both of this city.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. JAS. WELSH, Jr. to Miss JULIA W. HANSE, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Hanse, both of this city.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Manning Force, WILLIAM SMITH, to ANN EAYRS, both of this city.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Wm. J. Gibson, Mr. JOHN L. DUFF, to Miss CATHERINE AGNEW, both of this city.

On Sabbath evening, by the Rev. G. G. Cookman, Mr. SAMUEL FULTZ, to Miss ELIZABETH BOOHER, all of this city.

Also, on the same, by the same, Mr. ROBERT PEEL, to Miss ARABELLA BURLEY, all of this city.

On the 29th ultimo, by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. ALEXANDER JACKSON, to Miss ELIZABETH EMERY, both of the N. Liberties.

DEATHS.

On Sunday morning, Mr. HENRY STODDART, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 28th ult. ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Logan, in the 40th year of her age.

On the 1st inst. MARY B. daughter of Joseph and Mary Whistler, aged 1 year and 10 months.

On the 26th ult. THOMAS STEEL, in the 60th year of his age.

At New York, on the 30th ult. Mr. JOHN P. HICKEY, aged 27 years, formerly of Philadelphia.

At New York, on the 1st inst. in the [illegible] year of his age, of consumption, BENJAMIN C. PARVIN, native of Philadelphia, for several years a resident of this city, and lately of Hopewell, New Jersey.

On the 27th ult. in the 34th year of his age, JAMES HYATT MIX.

On the 28th ult. ROBERT H. RUDOLPH, aged 26.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH WAYNE, wife of Charles P. Wayne.

On the 2d inst. after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM KIPPEN, Printer, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 2d inst. Miss SARAH DUNN, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Dunn.

On the 2d inst. MARY CRAIG ASH, infant daughter of George W. Ash.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At Quincy, on the 16th ult. Mrs. M. MATILDA NATHANS, consort of Major Isaac Nathans, late of Philadelphia, in the 34th year of her age. The deceased was a native of South Carolina, and a daughter of Mr. Samuel M. Solliay. She has left a bereaved husband and three small children to mourn her irreparable loss. In all her relations of life she was irreproachable, and left the world with the consolations of a Christian, and with the deep regret of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

There were 103 deaths in this city last week—by cholera infantum 19, consumption of the lungs 13, convulsions 8, debility 7, [illegible]—36 of the whole number were under one year of age.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 117 persons during the past week—of whom 40 were under five years of age—22 died of consumption.

The number of deaths in Baltimore during the past week were 81—adults, 31; females 20—of which number 15 were colored—10 died of cholera infantum; and 30 of the deaths were children under one year of age.

Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joseph Steward and [illegible], of the township of Chester, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscribers [illegible] for the equal benefit of his creditors, of all his estate, real and personal. All persons having claims against said Joseph Steward, are hereby requested to present their accounts, as soon as possible, to the said assignees, agreeably to the statute of New Jersey in such case made and provided.
JOSEPH HAYES, THOMAS STILES, Assignees.
June 29, 1832. july 7—tf

TO THE LADIES.

Attend ye fair, attend to friendship's call;
Come unto Goodwane, he'll instruct you all—
In writing, meet the charms of virtue lies,
As beauty is reflecting from every eye.
Then let your character your virtues trace,
In letters fair, according with your face.

MR. GOODWANE, finishing writing master, late President of the Royal Writing Academy, London.

In returning his best thanks to the Ladies who have so kindly honored him with their patronage and support, he informs those who have not hitherto attended his lectures, of his practice [illegible] elegant writing in *five lessons of one hour each!!* Terms extremely moderate, and [illegible] guaranteed, as any Lady will be allowed to receive additional lessons gratuitously, should she from any cause whatever not be finished in five—what can be fairer?

Title pages for Albums beautifully executed. Scientific pen and ink drawings, Italian and other ornamental hand-taught on improved principles. ☞Writing Establishment No. 58 Chesnut street. july 7—tf

Sea Bathing.

LEED'S Point Mail Stage, leaves Leed's Point every Monday and Thursday morning, at half past 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia; returning, leaves Philadelphia at half past 4 o'clock every Wednesday and Saturday morning, starting from Isaac Reeve's Ferry, upper side of Market street, crossing over to Toy's Ferry, Camden, where they will take the stage and arrive at Leed's Point the same day at 6 o'clock, where boats will be in readiness to convey passengers to any of the beaches. For seats apply at the bar of Isaac Reeves, upper side of Market street. Fare through $2 25.
N. B. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Who has a careful driver and a good stage. July 7—6t*

LOOK HERE.

LEGHORN HATS and French Lutestring Umbrellas, cheaper by 20 per cent. than can be bought elsewhere, at 270 Market street above Eighth.

[illegible]

British College of Health.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES, imported from the above COLLEGE in LONDON, need only to be known in order to be appreciated.—[illegible]

No. 100 South Third Street, near Lombard.
J. STRENGE.
88 North Eighth street, near Arch, Agents at Philadelphia.
CAUTION.—The public are particularly cautioned against a spurious medicine, purporting to be MORISON'S PILLS, vended by persons in this city, as none are genuine but those sold by the agents as above stated. July 7—3t*

Wanted.

A SMART BOY to go of errands. Inquire at 290 Market Street. July 7—3t

POSTSCRIPT!

Friday, 1 o'clock, P. M.

We have just been favored with the New York Commercial Advertiser of yesterday, which contains a report from the New York Board of Health, announcing that twenty cases of ASIATIC CHOLERA had occurred in that city on the day previous, ELEVEN OF WHICH PROVED FATAL! As deeply as we deplore the necessity which compels us to announce the fact, the course taken by the authorities concerned—a Board of Health—[illegible] in publishing the [illegible] of the [illegible] any doubt upon our minds that the disease [illegible] with all its horrors, has broken out in our sister city! In regard to this unhappy event, we have only to urge upon our friends the imperative necessity of attention to the advice which we have previously given.

The following is the locality of the Cholera cases, as announced by the Board of Health:—

Cases.		Deaths.
3	Park Hospital	[illegible]
1	At 103 Buckman street	[illegible]
1	At 100 Water do.	[illegible]
1	At 173 Wooster do.	[illegible]
2	Corner of Duane and Washington street	[illegible]
2	Bellevue Hospital	[illegible]
1	At No. 127 Reed street	[illegible]
1	Corner of Washington and Chamber street	[illegible]
1	104 Duane street	[illegible]
1	At No. 20 Cherry street	[illegible]
1	No. 720 Greenwich street	[illegible]
1	Republican Alley	[illegible]
1	Corner of Chapel and Beach street	[illegible]
1	No. 110 Willet street	[illegible]
1	Corner of Monroe and Montgomery street	[illegible]
1	177 Wooster street	[illegible]
20		11

Still later from Europe!

By the packet ship New York, which arrived at that port on Thursday, we are informed that the Reform Bill was passing rapidly through the House of Lords—no creation of peers had taken place. The Cholera had increased in Liverpool, and had reached Manchester.

There have been further insurrectionary movements of the Carlists in *La Vendee*.

No successor to Casimir Perrier had been made.

The Kings of France and Belgium were about to have an interview at Compeigne—the object supposed to be to arrange a marriage between Leopold and the Princess Mary, daughter of Louis Philip.

Sanitary Committee, June 26, 1832.

RESOLVED, That the Committee of Consultation be respectfully requested to prepare a short and appropriate address, containing suitable advice to our fellow citizens on the present occasion. From the minutes,
GEO. FOX, Sec.

The Medical Committee of Consultation, in compliance with the foregoing request from the Sanitary Committee, respectfully submit the following:

The Sanitary Committee must be aware, that precise practical directions on the subject of preventing disease in a community, are incompatible with the existing varieties in constitution and habits. Such directions must be supplied by the advice of medical men who may be acquainted with the peculiarities alluded to; but so far as the subject falls within general views, we offer the following Report:

We desire in the first place to impress our fellow citizens with the importance of striving to avoid as far as possible, Levity and Precipitation on the one hand, and unreasonable Fear and Despondency on the other.

[illegible]

JOHN C. OTTO, Chairman.
CH. LUKENS, Sec'ry.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, June 28, 1832.

RESOLVED, That each member of the Committee be authorized to distribute the Chloride of Lime in suitable quantities to such persons applying for the same as they may deem proper to receive it.
GEORGE FOX, Secretary.

Walnut Street Theatre.

This evening will be performed, for the last time, the highly popular Drama of Victorine, or I'll Sleep on It—After which a Grand Allegory in honor of the Great and Glorious Washington, during which the Star Spangled Banner and Hail Columbia, will be sung in full chorus—To conclude with the Farce of How to Die for Love.—☞Mr. Sinclair, the celebrated Vocalist, is engaged for a few nights, and will appear on Monday.

Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN JOHNSON, No. 220 Market street, five doors above Ninth, keeps constantly on hand, an extensive and general assortment of fashionable Boots and Shoes, made of the best materials, and to be had at the following low prices:—[illegible]

Customer's work made to measure. June 30—3t

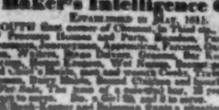
Boarding and Tuition.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that a few more boys, from 8 to 12 years of age, may be accommodated in his family with Boarding and Tuition at 30 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks, payable in advance, or within the first month of the quarter. [illegible]

Burlington, N. J. June 23, 1832. PETER POWELL.

[illegible]

Brandywine Chalybeate Springs.



The Steam Boat Wilmington, Capt. [illegible], leaves Arch street wharf every day at [illegible] P. M. for Wilmington.—Carriages will [illegible] immediately upon her arrival, to convey passengers to the Springs. Fare, through to the Springs, $1 25. June 16—tf

Baker's Intelligence Office,

ESTABLISHED IN MAY, 1811.

SOUTH East corner of Chesnut and Third sts. (Up Stairs.) Procures Houses and Farm, Boarders, [illegible] [illegible]

Fine Wrapping Paper,

A FEW Reams of Double Medium outsides, of such paper as the S. E. Post is printed on. For sale at this office, 2 Hudson's Alley. June 2—

[illegible] to within three or four feet of the ground; the floor is covered with soft hay, over which are laid mats, on which they sit by day and sleep by night. They eat in the open air, under the shade of the nearest tree. [illegible] there is a house erected for general use, much larger [illegible] some of these measuring two hundred feet in length, thirty broad, and twenty high. The dwelling houses all stand in the woody belt which surrounds the island, between the foot of the central mountains and the sea, each having a very small piece of ground cleared, just enough to keep the dropping of the trees from the thatch. An Otaheitan wood consists chiefly of groves of bread fruit and cocoa nuts, without underwood, and intersected in all directions by the paths that lead from one house to another. "Nothing," says Cook, "can be more grateful than this shade, in so warm a climate, nor any thing more beautiful than these walks."

With all the activity they are capable of displaying, and the [illegible] they are fond of indulging in ease and indolence. The trees that produce their food are mostly of spontaneous growth—the bread fruit, cocoa nut, bananas of thirteen sorts, besides the plantain; a fruit not unlike an apple, which, when ripe, is very pleasant; sweet potatoes, yams, and a species of arum; the [illegible], the jambu, and the sugar cane; a variety of plants whose roots are excellent—these with many others, are produced with so little culture, that, as Cook observes, they seem to be exempted from the first general curse that "man should eat his bread in the sweat of his brow." Then for clothing they have the bark of three different trees, the paper mulberry, the bread fruit tree, and a tree which resembles the wild fig tree of the West Indies; of these the mulberry only requires to be cultivated.

TO HER I LOVE.

If ever the dew drop was loved by the flower,
When parting is changed to its hot summer bower;
If e'er to the peasant soft evening was dear,
When his calm cottage home in the valley was near;
If e'er the heather was sweet to the bee,
Beloved! my affection is dearer to me!

If ever the eagle was proud of his might,
As his eye met the sun in his heavenward flight;
If ever old ocean was proud of his waves,
As foaming they rolled over brave seamen's graves;
If ever e'er triumphed when conquered and free,
I am proud of thy worth—thy devotion to me.

If ever the exile on far foreign shore
Sigh'd friendship's kind smile he might never see more;
If e'er the sweet nightingale wailed in the grove,
When she missed the soft call of her answering love,
I pine for thy presence so blessed to me,
And waste my young spirit in weeping for thee!

Thou still in my sorrow one ray pours its light,
Like the moon when it beams on the darkness of night;
If ever the bow spanned in glory the heaven,
If ever the bark through the blue deep was driven,
If ever the summer brought calm to the sky,
Our souls are unchanged in their faith till we die.

CITY POLICE.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

SATURDAY.—The number of [illegible] in the country or the city [illegible] The watch is, in fact, a complete medley of nations, as it includes representatives from all portions of the globe in the known world. [illegible]

Among the body are several stout old Germans, [illegible]

This morning an instance of the kind occurred. A short, stoutly, weather beaten veteran in the cause of good order, appeared at the bar, having in charge a long, gaunt figure, in a wretched state of spoliation, of whom he accused in the following words:—

[illegible]

To this statement the prisoner made no reply, but hung down his head in conscious guilt. He was committed as a vagrant.

MONDAY.—Inexpression, it is said, is the most effective means known for developing, to the human, the feelings and dispositions of men. [illegible]

In the minds of most men there is a strong antipathy against being considered silly and foolish. [illegible] Somebody has said, that "ignorance is bliss,"—so it is; but there is a wide difference between an ignorant man and a fool.

The prisoner examined this morning, was a David Hollenback, whose case presented an exemplification of the above strictures. He was found by the watch last evening, standing in Market street, with his handkerchief around a lamp post, with which he was playing see-saw, greatly to his own amusement, as was evidenced by frequent chuckles of pleasure and satisfaction. The watchman went up slily and tapped him on the shoulder, when the prisoner, instead of getting alarmed, gave another chuckle and continued sawing the post, with increased vigor. The watchman thought him an idiot, and allowed him to continue his amusement, until his handkerchief wore out and divided; upon which, as his means of support were thereby destroyed, he fell flat on the pavement. The watch then lugged him to prison.

Nothing could exceed the mortification of the prisoner when this incident was related to the mayor. He attempted to stutter out an apology, but his tongue refused its office. In utter confusion he held down his head until the sentence of fine was pronounced, when he instantly handed the amount over to the clerk, and bolted out of the office with the rapidity of lightning. He was ashamed of being a fool!

A girl calling herself Eliza M'Brien, evidently labouring under a derangement of mind, was found strolling the streets last evening. She stated that she resided in Pittsburg, and had left her home to seek employment. She has probably escaped from her friends. She is a large girl, well built, with an open florid countenance, and red hair. Her attire was mean and ragged. She was taken to the almshouse.

Minnie Clay, a boarder in the house of Mr. Myers, tavernkeeper near Chesnut street wharf, was charged with having rifled the trunk of another boarder. Some of the property alleged to have been taken, was found in the prisoner's possession, and he was therefore committed for trial.

We learn that on Saturday night last, a daring robbery was committed within a short distance of the turnpike gate at Shoemakertown, about nine miles from this city. The person robbed was a drover, he was attacked by two persons, one on horseback, the other on foot. The horse which the drover rode was taken from him, and about two thousand dollars in money. The robbers then, each having a horse for himself, proceeded on, broke open the turnpike gate, and were soon out of sight. The drover made some resistance, and his dog attacked one of the highwaymen, in defence of his master. We have been informed that a man has been found in a hay mow, a few miles from the scene of the robbery, whose clothes were torn, and his leg severely bitten. We believe he has been committed. He will probably lead to a development of the whole business. The drover will probably be able to identify the villains. They must have spent some time with him, for after taking away his horse and money, they took the precaution to tie him to a tree, where he remained until morning.

A rogue of some sort, stepped into our neighbor Kite's furniture store, No. 56, Walnut street, last week, and pocketed nearly all the keys appertaining to the finished furniture in his ware-room, a piece of mischief that could have produced little benefit to the perpetrator, but which operates heavily on the proprietor. Some information touching these lost keys, would save much trouble and cost.

Matrimonial Matches.—Some one observed the other day, "Matches are made in heaven." "Yes," answered a wag, "and they are very often dipped in the other place."

Evening Post.

Office No. 12 [illegible] Alley, where all kinds of book, pamphlet, and ornamental job printing are executed, at a short notice, on the most reasonable terms. Subscriptions for the Post and Casket also received. All post paid letters, directed as above, will be promptly attended to.

Journal of Health.

THE Subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title, interest and claim in the Journal of Health, to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, [illegible]

July 7, 1832. [illegible] POTTER, Assignee of H. H. Porter.

In assuming the duties of Publisher of the Journal of Health, Mr. Atkinson presents his respects to its patrons, and trusts they will have no cause to regret the change which has taken place—that his experience as publisher of the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Casket* for many years past, and his promptness in fulfilling all pledges made to the patrons of those publications is a sufficient guarantee that the Journal of Health, especially as it regards its mechanical execution, will not deteriorate in his hands. By a liberal and judicious course in regard to its publication, with a number of improvements which will be adopted at the commencement of the 4th volume, he hopes not only to retain all the patronage now bestowed on the Journal of Health, but to claim a large accession to the subscription list. It will ever be his ambition to deserve success, and he asks for the support of a liberal community, so long only, as he deserves such it.

The agents who have had the Journal under their care will oblige the present publisher by continuing their friendly aid on the same terms as heretofore, and also to act on the same terms, as agents for the Saturday Evening Post and Casket, where there are none already appointed.

The agents of the *Post* and *Casket* are respectfully solicited to extend their aid in favor of the Journal of Health, in obtaining subscriptions and collecting and remitting arrearages, &c. in their vicinity.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, *Philada.*

*** Publishers of newspapers are respectfully requested to notice the Journal and the recent change, for which they will be entitled to a copy on sending one of their papers containing the notice marked.

The No. of the Journal which should have been published on the last Wednesday in June, will be issued with the coming No. after which its publication will be regular.

In relation to the alleged defalcation on the part of the late Sergeant-at-Arms to Congress, the Baltimore Gazette has the following paragraph:

"A report was currently circulated that the Sergeant-at-Arms to the Congress of the United States absented himself from his duties on Monday last, which, in consequence of his official situation produced much inconvenience to the members, and some slight embarrassment. It is understood that the pay of the members of congress is received through the medium of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that his absence at any time is inconvenient. Rumour states that he was on his way to the northward, when a speedy messenger overtook him and required his return to the Capitol, where, as may be seen by our Congress Report, he suddenly resigned his situation as Sergeant-at-Arms; which, to a prudent, careful man, may be justly considered one of the most lucrative in the gift of the government. It will also be seen, that a motion has been made in the Senate to supersede the Sergeant-at-Arms of that branch of the Government."

SARATOGA.—The Health Officer at Saratoga Springs has published a letter in some of the New York papers, stating that the vicinity of the Springs was never more healthy [illegible] and that there is not the slightest appearance of Cholera in the neighborhood. He concludes his epistle thus: "I do not believe there is a spot in the Union more likely to be exempt from the attacks of pestilential diseases, should they ever become epidemic in the country, than Ballston and Saratoga Springs; their mineral waters are calculated, while they open and cleanse the system, to strengthen and invigorate the system; which, together with a pure and healthy atmosphere, an elevated and highly cultivated country, and the best of accommodations, can hardly fail of securing to our visiting a certainty of exemption from the attacks of even a malignant disease, however it may prevail elsewhere."

COAL TRADE.—The Miners' Journal of Saturday says: "The quantity of coal shipped from this place during the last season, up to the 30th June, 1831, was 30,000 tons.—The amount shipped during the present season up to the same period, is, in round numbers, about 60,000 tons! We sincerely think that this remarkable fact requires comment. Purchasers, however, would do well to come forward speedily, or they may be disappointed, notwithstanding, in their supplies."

Mr. R. T. Paine has furnished to the American Academy, a paper containing the results of his observations and calculations for determining the latitude and longitude of several places visited by him, from Boston to Richmond, in Virginia. The following are a part of the results stated in this paper.

	Lat.			Lon.		
Philadelphia, Independence Hall,	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Boston, Faneuil Hall,	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Richmond, Capitol,	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Annapolis, St. Madison's house,	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Washington, Capitol,	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Baltimore, Battle Monument,	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Brooklyn, one mile east of the City Hall, New York,				[illegible]		
Providence, Brown University,	41	49	25	4	45	44

It will be gratifying to the public, and particularly to the Stockholders of the People's Steam Navigation Company, to learn that the most active exertions are making in the construction of new boats to ply both ends of the line at Baltimore and Philadelphia. What is also acceptable to know is, that each of the models have been chosen with a view to additional speed and comfort, from the best now in use. The boat for this river will be one of unrivalled beauty, built of the most durable materials, and by workmen of the first class. The ribs have all been put in, and preparations are making to plank her up to the guards, which it is supposed will be finished in the course of a few days.

An election was held on Monday for directors of the Girard Bank. Great excitement prevailed for the result, and more votes were polled than were ever known on a like occasion—being nearly six thousand. The following gentlemen were elected:

James Schott,	Joseph H. Dulles,
Thomas C. Rockhill,	Richard D. Wood,
Thomas Cave,	Pearson Serrill,
Washington Jackson,	Mark Richards,
Charles Macalester, jr.	Levi Taylor,
George T. Chambers,	William Coxe.
William M'Kee,	

To remove Contagious Vapours arising from the Beds of the Sick.—Remove the sick and other persons from the room—set a tea-cup of gallipot on the floor, half filled with table salt—pour into it strong sulphuric acid, and the room will be filled with muriatic acid gas—after a few minutes open the windows, and the air of the room will be purified.

To Neutralize Animal Vapors arising from the Beds of the Sick.—Pour a [illegible] of muriatic acid upon a red hot shovel, [illegible] water upon it —the acid will [illegible] the vapour and absorb it [illegible]

Change of [illegible] [illegible]

There was a disturbance yesterday at and in front of the house No. 12 [illegible], where a patient had died of the cholera. [illegible]

Samuel B. Addis and William Denny, committed suicide [illegible] the former on the [illegible], by [illegible] himself from a precipice on the river bank, and the latter on the 1st inst. by hanging himself by a cord attached to the window grates of the prison in which he was confined. [illegible]

We have the Albany Evening Journal of [illegible] containing [illegible] the Cholera in Canada. From the 10th to the 25th of June inclusive, fifteen days, three thousand three hundred and eighty-four cases occurred, and nine hundred and forty-seven deaths. The greatest number of cases in one day, 475, occurred on the 17th, and the greatest number of deaths in one day, 140, on the 18th. On the 25th, the last day to which the official accounts extend, there were forty-four cases and thirty-three deaths.

CANADIAN PATRIMONY.—[illegible] the Canadian peasant, when unable to work, make over their property by a notarial writing to one of their sons, on condition of his paying a certain sum of money to his other children,—a custom which has the effect of preventing too great a division of real property. In the deed, which is rather curious, it is stipulated that the old man is to be supported by his son; that he is to receive from him a certain quantity of tea, sugar tobacco; he is to be furnished, if necessary, with a horse to ride to chapel on Sundays and festivals, and when dead a certain number of masses are to be said for his soul.—*Vigne's Six Months in America.*

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Much excitement was created in this city, in the early part of the week, by the arrival of intelligence from New York, that the dreaded Cholera had appeared in that city, with fatal effects. A [illegible] was received on Monday evening, stating, under sanction of a number of physicians of the Medical Society, that nine cases of the Asiatic Cholera had occurred, eight of which had proved fatal. For a time, some considerable alarm was manifested by a number of citizens, but it rapidly subsided, as later intelligence developed some dissension in the opinions of the doctors of the faculty. It appears now, we think, entirely satisfactory, that the Asiatic Cholera has not—to a greater extent than two cases—appeared in New York. The sudden deaths ascribed to the cholera pestilence, may have been severe cases of common bilious cholera, and nothing more. The alarm in New York, we are informed, has entirely subsided, and business has been resumed as usual.

We give below, ample details from the conflicting parties, the Medical Society and the Board of Health, which will satisfy every reader that all alarm is without just cause.

CHOLERA.—There is at present so much anxiety upon the subject experienced by all classes of the community, that we feel some difficulty in the expression of our opinions. We have a Board of Health. We have had the reports that have hitherto proceeded from that body [illegible] altogether of so vague and unsatisfactory a nature, that they weaken our confidence in its statements, rather than fully establish it. [illegible] of the character of any disease that may prevail in the city. We are told by one report that there is cholera, and then that no cases of cholera prevails, and then we are placed 'twixt the horns of a dilemma, as far as the Board of Health is concerned, in deciding upon the merits of a question of vital importance to our fellow citizens. There is an evident disagreement between the Board of Health and the Medical Society, and as long as this exists, the public mind will suffer: opposite reports will be daily made, by those who know little or nothing of the disease in any of its phases, and by those whose duty it is to investigate the disease in all its bearings, [illegible] purposes, until the whole public are placed in that delightful state of doubt that will effectually interfere with the exercise of prudence should it unfortunately be demanded by a fearful appearance of the Cholera in the city. Under these circumstances, and the duty thus forced upon us by the authorities, who have assumed a high and a fearful responsibility, we decline offering any further observations upon the health of the city, and totally disclaim the slightest authority in the reports that are hourly circulating around us, while we refuse any credence to the reports of that board whose former decisions have involved in apparently plain question in doubt and obscurity. We repeat every caution we have uttered, and reiterate our former warning: let our fellow citizens be on their guard, and the danger whenever it may approach, shall be lessened, if not subdued.

CASE IN WATER STREET.—We give the following occurrences as facts, that can be substantiated by an abundance of medical testimony. Two persons died yesterday, in a house in Water street, No. 264, near Peck slip, of a disorder, which the visiting physicians pronounced to be decided Indian Cholera. We have taken some pains to inquire into the facts connected with these cases, which, so far as they could be ascertained are as follows. The deceased were foreigners, man and wife, by the name of Dowd. On Monday, they had attended the funeral of an individual in James street, an acquaintance or relative, reported to have died of the same malignant disease. While there, they had indulged freely in drink, and were constantly around and leaning over the corpse. They returned home on Monday evening in a state of intoxication; and at twelve o'clock yesterday morning were attacked by the disorder, which proved fatal in the course of 12 or 14 hours, the woman having died at one o'clock yesterday, and the man at about two. The interior of the tenement wherein they expired, was of the most filthy description imaginable: and we were told that there were from 30 to 60 lodgers in the whole building, which is of three stories. Such modes of life are sufficient to create a pestilence in almost any season, and particularly so at the present.

NEW YORK, July 2.—For several days past, says the Standard, there had been whispers, which grew gradually more and more audible, that several cases of Spasmodic Cholera, wearing the character of the Asiatic Cholera, had occurred in the eastern section of the city. Convinced, as we have already stated, that fear would create more than any cause to spread the disease, we waited for something official from our Board of Health. Yesterday, however, we were informed by several physicians in the lower part of the town, that there had been three cases in our city since Wednesday last, so marked as to leave no room for doubt.

In consequence of this information, and having heard of a case at the Bridewell, we went there yesterday afternoon, with Dr. Rhinelander, and saw a Frenchman, [illegible] about 40 years of age, laboring under the disease. Doctors Rhinelander and De Kay, the former having recently returned, pronounced it a decided case of cholera. Dr. Rockwell, [illegible] to the Bridewell, arrived about half an hour after Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay, and remained with the patient until his decease. At the time we saw the patient, (half past 3) he had been sick five hours—had had violent vomiting, and diarrhoea—complained of great pain from cramps in his limbs and feet were livid and cold as ice. He was perfectly rational, and described his sensations particularly [illegible] He stated that he arrived in this country [illegible] He stated that he arrived at Baltimore from Havre, about five months since, and had been for some time past a laborer in this city. He denied having drank any spirits yesterday or on Saturday, but acknowledged that he had on Friday, and perhaps while at the [illegible].

He was apparently filthy, and was picked up in the street and taken to Bridewell as a vagrant, at 8 o'clock. The attendants thought him intoxicated [illegible] The [illegible] physicians and all present [illegible] superintendent of the Bridewell.

Since writing the above, [illegible]

A [illegible] was held by Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay, [illegible] they reported [illegible] the case was one of Asiatic Cholera.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health met again on Monday evening, and made the following additional report.

BOARD OF HEALTH, July 2.—The Board of Health in the exercise of an important duty, that of protecting the public health and admonishing their fellow citizens whenever danger approaches them,

REPORT.

That cases of Cholera, of more than usual malignancy, have appeared in the city. The major part of them are represented to be ordinary cholera to which we are subject at this season of the year. Some of them are reported as having peculiarities which, although a few ordinary cholera. As five of the Medical Faculty in our city have seen the Asiatic Cholera; the Board of Health are of opinion that they would fail in the performance of their duty, and show a disregard to the authority of the best informed of the city, if they did not distinctly advise their fellow citizens to consider [illegible] in regard to the Cholera or any other [illegible] a legal and rightful source. The Board of Health have a common stake with their fellow citizens, and the true condition of the health of the city shall be made public, while confidence awaits us in the most appalling form, or whether under the favor of the Almighty, we escape it altogether, or if peradventure it should please Divine Providence to bring the calamity to our doors, we and our fellow citizens will meet it with courage—we all have been promised, be it as one [illegible] and rely upon the Board of Health to make known to their fellow citizens every fact which an enlightened community ought to expect, and has a right to demand from their public functionaries to which is confided the solemn trust of guarding the health and lives of the people.

The following are the only cases of cholera, which have come to the knowledge of the Board, together with the places of their residence, their age and habits as far forth as have been reported to the Board:

List of persons who have died of cholera since Thursday of last week:

In Cherry street—two children, one said to be 8, and the other 5 years old. The physicians who attended, considered these cholera infantum.

The [illegible] who died on Friday morning, was attacked more severely.

The latter recovered from an attack some days before. A man on board a fishing smack, from New London who is said to have been intemperate the last few days in drinking, and in eating lobsters with their skins; reported as cholera.

A man in Greenwich, who was removed to the medical [illegible] on Saturday, reported as Asiatic cholera, but so far as the country knows what Asiatic cholera may be as modified by climate, we call it simply cholera morbus.

A man in Oliver street, Sunday morning; do.

Two cases in James street, reported as spasmodic cholera, which Dr. Rhinelander is of opinion is the same disorder he saw in Canada.

One do. in ordinary cholera morbus.

One do. in Brooklyn, do.

A Frenchman taken from the streets who died at seven o'clock on Sunday afternoon, examined by Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay, who pronounced it the same disorder they saw in Canada. [illegible] unknown to the Board.

Reported on Monday, July 2.

A case in Mulberry street; mild cholera morbus.

A case in Willett street, do.

A case in Greenwich street, corner of Reed, reported as spasmodic cholera, after death—a man of very intemperate habits.

The Board of Health assures their fellow citizens that measures are in course of progress which they trust, with the blessing of God will be found calculated to mitigate much of the severity of the disease if unfortunately it should be found to exist, and they rely with confidence on the co-operation of every class of the community, in completing two great, the essential, the indispensable work of purifying every part of the city, and they in return will communicate all information in their possession for their satisfaction, and in aid of preserving the public health.

It is the opinion of the Board of Health, that in no former years has the number of deaths, in proportion to the population, been less than at present. By order of the Board. J. MORTON, Sec'ry.

The Board of Health duly weighing the deep interests of [illegible] and of their fellow citizens which are involved at present, in the decision of the Board, have resolved to constitute a Medical Committee, who shall act solely under the authority of the Board of Health, and who shall make the reports, in writing and in detail, of which the public shall be regularly, and from time to time informed.

The New York Board of Health, at five on Tuesday evening, adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved,—That the Board has reason to believe that the general health of the city continues in a favorable condition. A [illegible] Report will be made by the Board of Health so often as they deem necessary.

No occurrence had occurred when the mail started at two o'clock yesterday afternoon; as we learn from a letter received by one of our friends this morning.

CHOLERA.—There is much reason to believe that the dread pestilence which has already swept over a great portion of the globe has at length invaded in New York. But even if it should prove to be so, we have more cause for gratitude than for complaint. We have no reason to expect exemption from the common scourge, and we have [illegible] we have been but time to prepare for it. We may have [illegible] the worst [illegible] by the blessing of heaven, [illegible] in this country, [illegible] to study the character of the Epidemic [illegible] will be prepared to adopt the [illegible] measures to any or all of the circumstances.

Our city authorities have [illegible] to cleanse our streets and alleys, and to adopt all measures [illegible] to weaken the force of the disease as well as to afford relief to the poor sick [illegible] and we hope [illegible] [illegible]

Let the streets be kept clean and [illegible]

Let the sewers be more frequently cleansed through all our streets, that no vegetable matter be suffered to rot in or about our dwellings.

Let every person protect his body as far as he is able from chilliness, by avoiding the night air, by wearing flannel next the skin, by changing his clothing as often as changes in the temperature [illegible] and avoiding cold bathing when in a state of perspiration. Let the feet be kept dry and warm. Let every species of ardent spirits be avoided as poison, and the common beverage of the table be water, weak tea or coffee, bread water, and milk and water. Avoid all cold and acid drinks, and finally be sparing of all kinds of fruits, particularly if you feel any symptoms of disease.

Live upon food that is easily digested, such as good beef, lamb, mutton, fresh eggs, [illegible] but [illegible] young and tender. Eat moderately of these only when young and tender, and let your food, especially all fresh vegetables, be well cooked.

Avoid crowded assemblies, more particularly in the evening—preserve a perfect regularity of habit in every thing, avoiding every species of excess, and the indulgence of every unpleasant or irritating passion. Let the hours of sleep be regular; avoid exposure to the sun in the middle of the day, and the evening air as much as possible.

If pain in the bowels, sickness of stomach, or diarrhoea come on, lose no time in sending for your physician.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

REPORT OF DOCTORS RHINELANDER AND DE KAY.—We have had interviews with Drs Rhinelander and De Kay, who inform us that the disease at Montreal and Quebec was diminishing when they left on Wednesday last. The medical police was better regulated and greater attention paid to the sick. The cholera had got control from 20 to 30 cases were occurring daily. The prevailing opinion among the Canadian physicians, was, that the disease was atmospheric and not imported or contagious. It was extending in every direction, although it was more mild as it approached the United States. It is the opinion of Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay that New York cannot escape, but that it will be a modified disease when it reaches us. The means of prevention are simple—warm clothing, especially flannel, next the skin—abstinence from all spirituous liquors is indispensable—the moderate use of Wine—Port is to be preferred, but nothing acid—avoiding green and ripe fruit, and living in a temperate manner and a perfect tranquillity of the mind. Our citizens should remain in the city and not fly to the country, for many in Canada have been taken on the road where no medical assistance could be procured. Prompt relief is imperative—and we are seconds to be kept clean and our houses purified, and we have little to apprehend.

We understand that no affidavit or certificate can be found of the cessation of travel which the pestilence has created in Canada. The roads, hotels, stages and all public places are deserted. It seems upon the information of Montreal and Quebec will speedily answer from the state of the malady [illegible] no cases of the [illegible] panic as by the disease.

The New York medical committee reached Montreal late at night, and the gloomy and desolate appearance of the city was only interrupted by the passing of the funeral carts with the dead. One of the principal hotels was closed in consequence of the disease, and, [illegible] Drs. R. and De K. were received with marked attention by the authorities in Canada, and particularly by Lord Aylmer, the Governor at Quebec. They brought with them a report of the results of the Board of Health of Canada, comprising [illegible] The provincial physicians were almost [illegible] by those admitted to the seat of the Board of Health [illegible] the army. [illegible] of cholera is their object, and [illegible] the most local authority to attend to the public health. It is stated as a singular fact, that before the appearance of the cholera in Quebec, the wind had blown from the east for forty days.

Yesterday, Drs. R. and De K. had formal interviews with the Board of Health. They were offered every facility to make a Report of their observations, embracing the history, symptoms and treatment of the disease as it appeared in Canada. This report, we have no doubt, will be one of the most valuable documents on the subject of the cholera which has been yet made in this country. It is intended to be [illegible] of an ease.

We are further happy to learn the additional efforts making by the authorities to preserve the general health of the city. The Board of Health, we have no doubt, will unite with the Common Council, and the medical profession, in an effort, in the most efficient way, this most valuable, purpose, and in connection with the official report that no publication from Canada, the Board is now actively engaged in [illegible] and the general health of the city, as which a report may also be expected.

QUEBEC, Sunday, June 22, 1832.

DEAR SIR,—We are in the very seat and throne of cholera—a category of fear has taken possession of the people under its influence. All are busy looking out in the country [illegible] a short time after we left Albany, we had occasion to stop [illegible] and we were called on to [illegible] Whether or not [illegible] he it will be [illegible] by the [illegible] reports [illegible] we are not [illegible] to the [illegible] of cholera, which [illegible] in a bad and most fatal [illegible] [illegible] as the state of panic and terror, added to which the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] the time of physicians has been hardly any opportunity [illegible] of marking the effects of the death.

You cannot conceive the panic in every part of the country—the absorbing theme of all thoughts appears to be centred in this disease. Every countenance expresses the most intense anxiety and sadness, an anxiety for the relatives and friends, and the terror of taking his own life in the course of [illegible] is the great object—they make it utterly selfish.

We have never seen such a pestilence as that which has desolated Montreal—one thousand have died in a population of twenty-five thousand, in ten days—a mortality unheard of. Had the rates of deaths been the same in London, sixty thousand would have died, and in Paris forty thousand; one hundred and forty-nine were buried in one day. The Protestant burying grounds were full of bodies unburied, and the clergymen would read the funeral service over twenty at a time. The people here and at Montreal are full of admiration at the zeal and devotion of the Catholic priests. It is to be wondered at that they have a strong hold upon the affections, when night and day they are found at the bed side of the sick!

On board of the steamboat John Molson, in which we descended to this place, we found directions for patients with Cholera—they are thrown overboard immediately. I will send on a copy of this paper.

The question most interesting to the medical profession is the introduction of this disease: is it atmospheric or is it imported? We shall examine this subject minutely; it is all important to our city. We were informed by Dr. Holmes, of Montreal, that an emigrant died at the wharf of Cholera and the next day the disease sprung up in three different sections of the city, and those persons who were affected had no communication with the sick man, and one was at least half a mile from him. It is not more extraordinary that it should have spread from this one centre and contaminated the atmosphere so as to itself with such celerity and intensity in the space of twelve hours. It is in vain to fly; if you leave the city you lose medical advice and perhaps on your journey take the disease. Courage is the great observation. It is now on our continent, and if I am not deceived it will pass over it. It is in the air. Will our quarantines reach it? Yet I say quarantine. It is of the greatest consequence to quiet the public mind. It is a manageable disease and under the control of medicine. The intemperate it invariably cuts off; it is equally fatal to the timid: be fearless and you will be safe.

I hope to be in town before it arrives. It is my intention to make myself thoroughly acquainted with it. Let our ward be thoroughly cleansed, and let such inhabitants be removed who are in a filthy condition; and to the poor let flannel and woollen stockings be distributed; these are most salutary precautions.

I hope to be home by the fourth day of July—at least before this calamity overtakes our city. I am, very truly,

J. R. RHINELANDER.

G. D. Swaine, Esq.

CHOLERA IN CANADA.

At Quebec, on the 26th, there were 18 cases admitted into the Hospital, and only 11 deaths. On the 27th, 18 were admitted into the Hospital, and 10 died. The total number of deaths at Quebec since commencement of the disease, is 486.

The accounts from Montreal are no later than those previously published. The total number of cases since commencement of disease, 947.

MONTREAL.—The Montreal Gazette on Thursday, June 28, says, "We continue to receive from our medical friends the same satisfactory accounts of the improving health of the city, and of the disappearance of the pestilence. This is more particularly the case in private practice; some of our most eminent practitioners not having been called upon to attend any new cases for the last two or three days."

Letter to the Editors of the Albany Daily advertiser, from J. Johnston, Esq. dated, Laprairie, 28 June, 1832.

Sir—I have only time to say that the cholera has been very severe in this place, but is much subsided. There have been no regular board of health to report, but I think the average deaths must be great for a small place, from 5 to 10 deaths daily for the last 8 or 10 days, after the 12th, in the village and neighborhood. The last 2 days I hear of only 4 new cases in all, and one death, and about 3 remaining, one of the above cases includes one of our doc[illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] at present, so that we [illegible] the [illegible] than last night. I feel my duty with it is about 7 or 8 hours illness.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

YORK, U. C.—We are indebted to Capt. [illegible], collector of the port of Genesee, for letters from the collector and health officer, at York, U. C. by which we learn that there have been 23 cases and 10 deaths at York.—The following is from the letter of the Health officer:

"York, 5 o'clock, P. M. June 26, 1832.

"Total number of cases to 10 o'clock this day 23—Deaths 10—recovered 3—remaining 9.

JOHN KING, M. D.
Health Office, York.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Albany city dated—St. John's, 8th June, 1832.

"In answer to your letter of the 25th ult. enquiring for information on the progress of the cholera in St. John's and its vicinity; I can assure you that the cholera is on the decline.

"Since four days, there has been no case of cholera in the village.

"There has been but few cases in the country round, of which, two died within the aforesaid period.

"The number of persons that died of the cholera, in this town since its appearance, is fourteen."

Yours, P. P. DEMARA, P. M.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We cannot doubt but that it is our duty to report two cases of Cholera in this city. [illegible] was attacked at 10 o'clock last [illegible] and is now (12 at noon) dying. Doctors Van Antwerp, March, Bronson, and other physicians, pronounce it a strongly marked case of malignant Cholera. The subject lived near Fish Slip, surrounded by filth, and has been sickly [illegible] intemperate man.

The second case is a boy of [illegible] living near the Watering Place, in South Market street. He [illegible] that he drank too much cold water yesterday. He was taken in the night and died at half past 11 o'clock this forenoon. His bowels have been irregular.

That these were real cases of Cholera of some kind, there is no doubt. Of the peculiar type we are unable to speak. The Board of Health will undoubtedly report upon them; and upon their report we shall rely with confidence.

From the Buffalo (Erie, Pa.) Journal, Extra, June 28.
BOARD OF HEALTH, BUFFALO,
June 28, 1832, 3 o'clock, A. M.

We regret our former assurance of the perfect health of our city.

From Erie, Pa. the Board of Health officially advise us, under date of June 28, 1832, 6 o'clock, A. M. as follows:

"The young woman that was sick at the hospital died this morning about 3 o'clock. A young woman of the same family, also at the hospital, was attacked this morning. No case has occurred in the village, and the sickness is confined to the family, which the Board believe to be the cholera. The hospital is located about a mile from the village."

The one mentioned as dead, is the same who was ill when the family landed, and before her mother sickened.

MAUCH CHUNK, (Pa.) July 2.—On Sunday, the 24th ultimo, about 4 o'clock, P. M. a lad aged 15 years, by the name of Benjamin George, employed at Lock No. 4, to assist in opening the gates, while in the act, it is supposed, of opening the wickets to draw off a short level of the canal through which a boat had just passed, fell in and was drawn through one of the wickets into the chamber of the lock, and drowned. Although the boat and its crew were in the next lock above, and several persons standing within a short distance of the lock, no one observed the boy fall in, or suspected his being in the water for nearly thirty minutes from the time he had been seen to open the gates. Efforts were immediately made on recovering the body, to restore life, but without success.

On Wednesday evening last, 27th ult. about 9 o'clock, a deaf and dumb man, named Dennis Boyle, for several years in the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at and near this village, unfortunately encountered the heavy wagons descending from the mine. Four or five of the leading cars of the train passed over the body of the unfortunate man, mutilating him in a shocking manner. Life appears to have been extinct in a few minutes. From the evidence had before the inquest, no blame whatever attaches to the conductor of the train, the accident resulting altogether from the sufferer's natural infirmity. The night was so dark that the conductor and another witness who was with him on the scaffold wagon, deposed that they could not discern the leading wagon through the gloom; and of course could see nothing on the road, and as the poor man could not hear, he had no warning of their approach. Verdict—Accidental death. The concussion displaced from the road fourteen of the fifteen wagons composing the train.

The Charleston Courier states, that an accident took place on Thursday last, at Rantowle's, in descending the bridge, by which the coach, horses and driver were precipitated off the end of the bridge into the river. The mails were thrown out and sunk in about fifteen or twenty feet water. They were recovered by the driver, by diving, but in so wet a condition, that it was with difficulty any thing was saved.

Doctor Henry Bronson, one of the physicians despatched to Montreal by the Albany authorities, has written an intelligent letter in relation to the Cholera, which we find published in the Albany Evening Journal of Tuesday last. Many of the Doctor's observations are worth repeating. He says:

"It has been remarked, wherever Cholera has appeared on both continents, that the whole population within the sphere of its range, have experienced some of the symptoms which are usually premonitory of its attack, such as griping pains or uneasiness at the stomach, depraved digestion, &c. This I have noticed in all the region where Cholera has prevailed, from Whitehall to this place. I have supposed these sensations to be independent of anxiety or fear, because I have found them where they could not have been supposed to exist. It is these symptoms which indicate the predisposition to Cholera, and which assume the decided character of disease, by the operation of the slightest causes, but which may continue without manifesting such a character if all hurtful agents are carefully avoided. In this condition of the body there is required the most careful management—a strict regard to a thousand trifling circumstances which at other times would require no attention. The system is in the condition of a delicate balance, the equilibrium of which is disturbed by the weight of a feather.

The causes which have a tendency to disturb this healthy balance, are called by physicians the exciting causes of disease. They are as numerous as the agents which are capable of acting on the human system, and are such as food and drink, motion and rest, heat and cold, sleeping and waking, emotions of the mind, &c. On a careful attention to these, every thing hinges during the prevalence of a mortal epidemic.

The Montreal physicians saw their importance, and very judiciously insisted on their strict regulation. Those here, who escaped the malady, probably owe it to the command they exercised over the exciting causes. Excess of every description has been followed by almost certain death. The least irregularity in diet or drink, whether in quality or quantity, too severe or protracted exercise, bodily or mental, or exposure to a hot sun, &c. &c. have rarely been unattended with injurious or fatal consequences. Those who have presumed on the vigour of their constitution, or yielded in the slightest to an unbalanced appetite, have generally paid the forfeit of their lives. On the contrary, those whose constitution had not been previously impaired by intemperance of any species, whose habits, during the epidemic, were sober and regular, whose bodies were not debilitated by too protracted exertion, whose minds were undisturbed by apprehension, escaped almost to a man.

Cholera has stood up here, as it has done every where, the advocate of temperance. It has pleaded most eloquently, and with tremendous effect. The disease has searched into the haunts of the drunkard, and has seldom left it without bearing away its victim. Even moderate drinkers have been but a little better off. Ardent spirits in any shape, and in all quantities, have been highly detrimental. Some temperate men resorted to it during the prevalence of the malady, as a preventive, or to remove the feeling of uneasiness about the stomach, or for the purpose of drowning their apprehensions, but they did it at their peril. It is believed never to have done good, but nearly always injury. The slight indigestion which was so common, was best relieved by regulating the kind and quantity of food, and by great moderation in the use of ordinary drinks.

It appears by the report of a committee of eminent physicians sent from Edinburg to Sunderland, to investigate the character of the cholera, and also by the discoveries of the justly celebrated Dr. Abercrombie, that the cholera is *entirely within the control of medicine* AND EASILY CURED if its *premonitory symptoms* are observed. They say that no case of cholera has ever occurred, so far as they have been able to ascertain, which has not been preceded by a *buzzing in the ears and looseness of the bowels*, and that a powerful *cathartic* taken at this stage of the disease, is a *certain and infallible cure*.

INDIAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Letters were received yesterday by the Secretary at War from Gen. Atkinson, dated on the Illinois River, on the 15th June. The General had been joined by Gen. Brady, with three companies of the United States Troops from Fort Winnebago and his force at the time of writing consisted of upwards of three thousand Illinois militia and four hundred United States soldiers. The Indians were strongly encamped at the four Lakes, but the General entertained no doubt of being able to dislodge them. He had determined to detach half of his command on the 17th, and to follow with the remainder and stores on the 20th. So that in all probability the war has been terminated before this either by the capture of Black Hawk, or his rapid flight west of the Mississippi. In the latter case he will be pursued by the mounted volunteers and friendly Indians, with instructions not to return without destroying or taking him prisoner. When hard pressed he own land will give him up to purchase peace.

MUTINY.—The principal part of the crew of the brig Ameron, Capt. Brown, from Leghorn, laying at the Quarantine, rose upon the officers (the captain and mate) on Wednesday afternoon, and beat them with handspikes in a most shocking manner. It appears the crew, as we are informed, behaved in a very disorderly manner during the voyage. On Wednesday, the captain ordered the anchors which had been fouled by the current, to be cleared, which order the crew refused to obey. The captain attempted to go on shore to procure hands, when they rose upon him and his mate with handspikes, and beat them most unmercifully. The Health officer sent off a body of men, which took possession of the brig, took out mutineers, and lodged them in prison.—*N. Y. Adv.*

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES.

BOSTON, June 29.—The schr. Rob Roy, Capt. C. Bassett, from Newburyport, for Portland, was capsized in a white squall, yesterday afternoon, off Boon Island; had no cargo or ballast on board. The captain, crew, and four of the passengers were taken off the wreck by schr. Marion, Capt. Littlefield, from Wells, and brought to this port. The squall was very severe, and lasted but a moment; and the Marion, which was but a short distance off, carried sail at the time the Rob Roy was struck. There were drowned, Mr. Samuel Cutler and lady, widow Moses Baily and son, and Mr. Stafford, all of Portland, who were in the cabin when the vessel went over. When the squall struck her, she was under a two reefed mainsail, and her foretopsail was settled down about a foot. Capt. Bassett, was near being drowned while rescuing down the companion way to save the son of Mrs. Baily, a lad about five years old. He sunk twice, and on rising was so fortunate as to get hold of the end of a swab which was hanging over the main chains, by which he was enabled to support himself until he received assistance.

A CASE OF CHOLERA IN ERIE, PA.—An aged woman died of Asiatic Cholera at Erie on the 26th June. This case, we think, is full of instruction. She was was an Emigrant, who arrived at Quebec on the 2d of June, and whose husband died of Cholera on the passage. She made her way through the Canadas, to Buffalo, where she took the Steamboat and was landed at Erie on the 22d. On the 23d she washed the clothes of her deceased husband, and on the 25th, was taken with Cholera, on which she died on the 26th.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the New York Courier, July 2.

Our news schooner Courier & Enquirer boarded yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, 70 miles from Sandy Hook, the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdridge. We have received by her our usual copious supply of English journals—from London to 23d May, and from Liverpool to the 24th.

We give below the debates in the British Parliament on the subject of the resignation and recall to office of the Grey ministry. It does not appear that the King has absolutely conceded the creation of peers sufficient to carry the Reform Bill, though it may perhaps be inferred. The truth at least is certain, that either such creation will take place, or the anti-Reform Lords will withdraw their opposition.

M. Casimer Perier, it will be seen, has at length fallen a victim to the Cholera. His successor had not yet been appointed. The disorder was diminishing, although it had not ceased, in France; it is said to be making some progress in Italy.

By the official report of the Cholera in Liverpool, it will be seen that its ravages there are very trifling.

CHOLERA MORBUS.
REPORT OF YESTERDAY, LIVERPOOL.
May 23, 1832.

New cases.	Dead.	Recovered.	Remaining.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the commencement of the disease on the 18th May, 1832.

No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Recovered.
98	31	4

BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN.
Lower Castle Yard, from 19th to 20th May, 1832.

The Board of Health feel extremely satisfied in announcing that there has been a gradual and steady diminution in Cholera for several days, and that, out of a total of 388 cases, whereof 349 are in the hospital, there have been but two deaths, whilst the recoveries have been 42 and the number of convalescents have greatly increased.

PARIS, May 16.—M. Casimer Perier's mortal career has closed. He died this morning a little before 8 o'clock.—During the previous 48 hours he had been sinking so fast, that his physicians saw that no human aid could keep him long alive. His mental faculties remained at the commencement of this crisis, and only left him with the extinction of life.

Mme. Borghese, widower of Napoleon's beautiful sister Elisa, died at Florence on the 9th instant, of apoplexy.

TRIESTE, May 4.—We have just received accounts from Alexandria of the 15th of April, announcing that the Egyptian fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line and frigates, 7 corvettes, 15 brigs, 10 schooners, 16 fire-ships, and a great number of transports, had weighed anchor. No vessel Greek captains are said to have received letters of marque against Turkish ships.

LONDON, May 18.—In the House of Lords, after some preliminary business, the Duke of Wellington addressed the chair, to explain the part he had recently taken in some government transactions, in the course of which he attempted a justification of the course he had pursued.

He was followed by Lord Lyndhurst, who entered into a long defence against the imputations which had been cast upon him.

Earl Grey afterwards addressed the House, after which their Lordships adjourned.

May 18.—After the presentation of some petitions, the Archbishop of York entered into explanation at his conduct on, and his opinions of, the Reform Bill, and, at the same time, alluded to information that he had just received of attacks that had been made on the archiepiscopal residence near York.

The Duke of Rutland then warmly eulogised the conduct of the ex-ministers of Peers, and the Duke of Wellington in recent communications with the King.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 18.—The Earl of Harewood begged leave to ask the Noble Earl opposite if he could communicate to their Lordships whether any final arrangements had been come to with respect to the ministry?—(Hear, hear!)

Earl Grey—My Lords, I am always happy to afford any information which lies in my power, but especially after the courteous manner in which the question has been put by the Noble Earl opposite. (The Noble Earl spoke in so low a tone of voice as occasionally to be almost inaudible. We understood his Lordship to say, my Lords, I should have been prepared before, perhaps, to have given your Lordships a statement of the result of certain communications which I have had with his majesty, but the time now has arrived, my Lords, when I am in a situation to state to you that result. Your Lordships are already aware that when I and my colleagues felt ourselves called upon by a proceeding in your Lordships' house to resign to his majesty those offices to which by the gracious kindness of the King we had been appointed, that a Noble Duke, who is now absent from this house, was commissioned by his majesty to form another administration.

Your Lordships are also aware, that in consequence of that noble and gallant Duke having given up that commission with which he had been entrusted by his majesty, fresh communications took place between the king and myself, and I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordships that those communications have been brought to a favorable termination. (Hear, hear.) I have now, my Lords, to inform you that in consequence of his majesty's desire most graciously expressed to me, and in consequence of the feeling of confidence that I am in such a position as will enable me, as well as my colleagues, to redeem that pledge which I gave to your Lordships on my first accepting office, that pledge being, that unless I felt myself armed with a sufficient security to pass the Reform Bill which is now on your Lordships' table unmutilated and unimpaired in any one of its great principles—I say, my Lords, that in consequence of now finding myself in such a situation, by the gracious kindness of his majesty, as to be able to state to your Lordships that such is my confidence, from the assurances which I have received from his majesty as to my being in full power to effect that much desired object—that the present ministers will continue in office.

[This announcement was hailed with loud cheers.] He added, that he felt most anxious for the speedy adjustment of that great measure; and, to effect that object, all his energies should be directed, feeling assured that the result would be such as to restore to the country happiness and tranquillity. He concluded with moving that the Reform bill be further considered on Monday next. [This proposition was hailed, also, with great cheering.]

The Earl of Harewood said, if power to carry the Bill were given, they all knew what that power meant; if adopted, the deliberative character of the House was gone, the crown was endangered, as well as the liberty of the subject; and, therefore, acting on compulsion, to avert greater evils, he should withdraw all opposition to the Bill.

The Earl of Winchelsea, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Wharncliffe complained, that the independence of the House of Lords was now destroyed. The Earl of Radnor replied to the preceding speakers. The Noble Earl's speech brought Lord Wharncliffe again on his legs, who spoke at some length. The Earl of Carnarvon once more denounced the bill and its authors.

THE MARKETS.

Carefully corrected for the paper.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. Inspd. Superfine		[illegible]
RYE, do. do. do.		[illegible]
WHEAT, per bushel,		[illegible]
RYE, do.		[illegible]
CORN, per bush.		[illegible]
CLOVER SEED, per bushel,		[illegible]
TIMOTHY SEED, do.		[illegible]
HERD do.		[illegible]
BARLEY, Good, do.		[illegible]
FLAXSEED, do.		[illegible]
OATS, from wagons, do.		[illegible]
WHISKEY, do. per gallon, in hhds.		[illegible]
Do. do. do. in bbls.		[illegible]
COTTON, per lb.		[illegible]
BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.		[illegible]
EGGS, per dozen,		[illegible]
SALT, Ground, per bushel,		[illegible]
do. fine, do.		[illegible]
LARD, per lb. Western,		[illegible]
TALLOW, do.		[illegible]
FRESH BEEF,		[illegible]
HAMS, Western, per lb.		[illegible]
BACON, do.		[illegible]
BEESWAX, do.		[illegible]
LINSEED OIL,		[illegible]
FEATHERS,		[illegible]
COMMON WOOL, washed,		[illegible]
HIDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	17	[illegible]
LEATHER, SOLE,	21	[illegible]
LUMBER—White Pine boards, per 1000 ft.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yellow Pine,	13	[illegible]
Oak, Plank,	11	[illegible]
Hemlock, do.	8	[illegible]
Shingles,	10	[illegible]

THE MARKET.—Superfine Flour has declined to $6 per barrel, and but one sale reported for export at that price. Sales of Rye Flour at $4 [illegible], and Corn Meal in barrels at $3, and in hhds. at $14. Wheat is lower, and dull of sale; a cargo of prime Pennsylvania sold on the Schuylkill at 120 cents, and a cargo of Southern at 110 cents. Corn has been in fair request at 59 a 61 cents for yellow. Rye and Oats steady last week's prices. Linseed Oil has sold at 87 cents for American and 85 cents for foreign. Whiskey has been selling at 28 cents in hhds. and barrels, and for choice brands something higher has been paid. Upwards of 250 bales of Cotton have been sold this week, at 10½ cents for Upland Alabama, 11 a 11½ cents for Georgia, and 10½ cents for Virginia.

The report of the Cholera having reached New York, revived the demand for some descriptions of Drugs. There is no Camphor in first hands, and the stock held by druggists is very limited; it has sold in small lots at $2 per lb. and some holders were asking $2.50. There is a plentiful supply of Chloride of Lime, but the price is improving.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Corn Exchange.—The supplies, coastwise and from Ireland, this week, are light, and the only import from abroad is 4,000 bbls. Flour from Philadelphia. We have again an export of 1,500 qrs. Wheat to France, and upwards of 1,000 bbls. Flour.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Wednesday, May 23.—There is still a fair steady demand for cotton. The sales yesterday and to-day being about 3000 bags each day, without any alteration in prices. The import this week is great.

Sales of Public Stocks, in this City,
DURING THE PAST WEEK.

				Per.	Price
[illegible] 24	U. States 4½ per cts redeem. Dec.	1832,	par		100
1000	Philadelphia Fives do.	1833,	112		100
1	share Bank of North America,		404		400
30	do. Commercial Bank,		60		50
6	do. Schuylkill Bank,		60		50
10	do. Girard Bank,		14		10
20	do. do. do.		13½		10
10	do. Western Bank,		15½		10
10	do. do. do.		15½		10

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Solomon Lehman, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 4½ South Third street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1832.

	Per cent dis.
Banks in Maine	[illegible]
Except Holowell & Augusta, Passamaquoddy, Kennebeck, Castine & Wiscasset,	[illegible]
Bath bank	[illegible]
Wiscasset bank	closed up
N. Hampshire	[illegible]
Exeter bank	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]
Except Belchertown, Nantucket b'nk at Fairfield, Essex bank at Haverh, Farm. Ex. bank, Gloucester	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]
Except Farm. and Mechanics' bank at Pawtucket	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]
Eag. bank at N. H. and Derby bank	[illegible]
NEW YORK.	
New York city	par
Franklin bank	[illegible]
J. Barker's notes	[illegible]
Country banks	[illegible]
Wash. and Warren	[illegible]
Bank of Columbia	[illegible]
Middle District	[illegible]
Green county	[illegible]
Plattsburgh	[illegible]
Niagara	[illegible]
Bank of Hudson	[illegible]
NEW JERSEY.	
State bank at Camden	[illegible]
Trenton banking co.	[illegible]
Mount Holly	[illegible]
Cumberland & Bridgeton	[illegible]
State bk. at N. Brunswick	[illegible]
Do. at Elizabethtown	[illegible]
Do. Morris	[illegible]
Do. Newark	[illegible]
Newark bk'g. & Ins. co.	[illegible]
Com. bk. at Perth Amboy	[illegible]
Sussex	do.
Orange bank	[illegible]
Farm. bank at Rahway	[illegible]
Bank of Brunswick	[illegible]
Morris Canal	[illegible]
Washington banking co.	[illegible]
Salem banking co.	par a 1
Salem & Phil. Man. co.	[illegible]
People's bank at Paterson	[illegible]
Paterson	[illegible]
Monmouth	[illegible]
N J man. co. at Hoboken	[illegible]
Jersey City bank	[illegible]
Franklin bank	[illegible]
Hoboken Banking and G. Co.	[illegible]
State Bank at Trenton	[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	[illegible]
Germantown	[illegible]
Del. co. at Chester	do.
Chester co. at W. Chester	do.
Montgomery co.	do.
Easton	do.
Northampton	do.
Farm. bank Bucks co.	do.
Do. Reading	do.
Miners' bk. at Pottsville	par
Wyom'g bk. Wilkesbarre	par
Lebanon	par
Lancaster	do.
Harrisburg	do.
Columbia Bridge	do.
Carlisle	[illegible]
York	do.
Gettysburg	[illegible]
Chambersburg	[illegible]
Pittsburg	do.
Brownsville	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Centre	unc.
Huntingdon	30
Greensburg	[illegible]
Juniata	75
New Hope	[illegible]
Other broken banks various prices.	

	Per cent dis.
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware	par
Wilmington and Bran.	par
Farmers' bank	do.
Smyrna	do.
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	par a 1
Annapolis	[illegible]
Easton	do.
Frederickstown	do.
Hagerstown	do.
Westminster	do.
Cumberland & Bridge	do.
Elkton	[illegible]
Other broken banks	unc.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington	[illegible]
Georgetown	do.
Alexandria	do.
Franklin bank	}
Merchants do.	} no sale.
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Va. & branches	[illegible]
Farmers' bk. & branches	do.
Valley bk. and branches	[illegible]
N. W. Bk. at Wheeling	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]
Broken banks	[illegible]
NORTH CAROLINA.	
State bk. and branches	[illegible]
Cape Fear	do.
Newbern	do.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Charleston banks	[illegible]
Hamburg	}
Cheraw	} no sale.
GEORGIA.	
State bk. and branches	[illegible]
Augusta	do.
Macon	do.
Darien	do.
OHIO.	
Chillicothe	[illegible]
Steubenville	do.
Marietta	do.
Mount Pleasant	do.
Zanesville	do.
Bank of Cincinnati	do.
Farm. of Canton	do.
Western Reserve	do.
St. Clairsville	do.
Canton	[illegible]
Dayton	[illegible]
Scioto	[illegible]
Broken banks	no sale.
KENTUCKY.	
Old bk. and branches	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]
Broken banks	no sale.
TENNESSEE.	
State bk. and branches	[illegible]
Bank of Nashville	[illegible]
Nashville Br. Co.	unc.
Farmers' & Mechanics'	do.
Other broken banks	no sale.
ALABAMA.	
Mobile	7a10
State bk. at Cahawba	7a10
Tombeckee	unc.
Huntsville	unc.
MISSISSIPPI & LOUISI'A.	
State bank at Natchez	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of Michigan	[illegible]
Detroit bank	broken.
Bank of Monroe	do.
Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri	no sale.
CANADA, &c.	
Bank of Canada at Montreal	[illegible]
Bank of Montreal	do.
Bank of Upper Canada at York	do.
Do. at Kingston	broken.
Quebec bank	[illegible]

BICKNELL'S REPORTER,
COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND PRICES CURRENT.

☞ *The only journal of the kind issued in the United States.* ☜

The third volume of this publication will be commenced, in an enlarged form and otherwise improved, on the 20th of July, 1832. For it we solicit the patronage of merchants, banking institutions, brokers, keepers of hotels, farmers, mechanics, manufacturers—the men of family, and the bachelor, for to each and to all these classes of society it is our desire and design to render the "Reporter" a valuable and an interesting journal.

The Reporter has been published in the city of Philadelphia for two years. From the moment the prospectus was issued until the present time, its patronage has been constantly and rapidly increasing, until it now has a circulation in nearly every town and village in Pennsylvania; indeed, there are few portions of the United States where it may not be found. As its subscribers have increased, its character for usefulness has advanced, until from its size and the vast quantity of various kinds of useful information it contains, it is without a competitor.

The leading features of this publication may be enumerated as follows:

THE COUNTERFEIT LIST.

This list, which now occupies twelve closely printed columns, is the only complete and accurate list of all the counterfeit and altered notes on the various banking institutions in the United States that is published in this country. It is inserted in the Reporter once in each month, and is made up with great diligence and labour—it contains detailed descriptions of all fraudulent notes that are or have been in circulation in this country, and is in fact the only infallible Detector of Counterfeits. The editor is in correspondence with most of the principal brokers and cashiers of banks in the United States, and is therefore enabled to furnish the earliest information upon this subject.

PRICES CURRENT AND REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Every number contains an accurate statement of the prices asked and obtained for all the principal articles offered for sale in Philadelphia, together with a review of the market, in which farmers, mechanics, families and storekeepers, are interested. This statement is gathered from the actual sales that have taken place in Philadelphia during the week previous to the day on which the Reporter is issued, and therefore embraces the most authentic intelligence that can possibly be obtained on this head.

BANK NOTE LIST AND LIST OF BROKEN BANKS.

Under this head we are enabled to give every week the rates of discount in Philadelphia on all solvent banks, as well as a correct list of all insolvent and broken banks throughout the United States. The utmost confidence can be placed in the accuracy of this list, as it is under the special control of the publisher.

PRICES OF STOCKS—GOLD AND SILVER.

This portion of the Reporter is devoted to an authentic table giving the prices of the various descriptions of Bank, Rail-Road, Canal, Insurance, and all other stock, with the value of gold and silver coin of all countries, and is corrected weekly by Messrs. Alexander Benson & Co., gentlemen who at present are, and have been for many years, more extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of this description of property, than any other brokers in this section of the country.

POLITICAL.

We shall endeavour, without political bias, to give enough of all sides to inform the reader of what is going on in the political world.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

This department of the Reporter is not neglected. We are in the receipt of the New York [illegible] of Commerce, and the New York Courier & [illegible], the leading papers in this country for obtaining the earliest foreign intelligence, and [illegible] to our course for the past year, will [illegible] that the Reporter has generally been in [illegible] all other weekly newspapers in circulating advices from foreign parts. We make the same reference with regard to local news. If there is any thing wonderful or strange that occurs in any part of the United States, the whole history of the affair is served up promptly through our columns.

LITERATURE, &c.

Our literary department has not been and shall not be neglected. Each number of our enlarged sheet will contain an original or a selected story, calculated to entertain and enlighten, with as racy witticisms as the English and American Magazines afford, so that those who turn away with fatigue from our markets and our price current, may linger an hour over our literary page—so that the young as well as the old may be gratified; and so, in short, that by administering to a variety of tastes, we shall render our paper useful and popular. Indeed it is our object to render the Reporter a work of real merit, such as will *inform* as well as *entertain*.

The terms of the weekly Reporter, are $3 per annum. The semi-monthly $2, and monthly $1 25. Single copies 12½ cents.

Notes on all solvent Banks in the United States, of a less denomination than five dollars, will be received at par in payment for subscriptions.

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ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
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Joseph Crowley, 405 Market street.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
Saturday, July 7, 1832.

To Readers and Correspondents.

A Russellville (Ky.) paper takes us to task for publishing, as original, Irving's Sketch of the "Broken Heart."— In reply, we have to say, that its appearance in our paper, in that form, was purely accidental. The necessity of the article led us to look, so that no explanation of this inadvertency is necessary.

"L[illegible]," by R. T. W. is accepted for publication.

Henry's love scene is silly and insipid.

The favours from Mrs. J. E. L. are received. Her request is attended to.

Collingwood is ineffably bombastic in style, though correct in sentiment. His failing is a radical one, and presents an insuperable bar against his success as a writer.

The article from F. breathes the true spirit of patriotism, and contains, occasionally, poetic and beautiful passages. It is, however, spun out to an unwarrantable length, and we are therefore reluctantly obliged to decline its publication. The merit in the essay could easily be introduced in one-third the space.

The articles signed "Julia," and "A. K." are on file for publication.

"Nix-Poeticus" is indeed no poet, and his wit is forced. The Fall of Paris, will be published shortly.

As several new hose companies are about being organized in the City and Liberties, we would suggest that a proper name for one of them would be Reuben Haines, in honor of the gentleman at whose suggestion the Philadelphia Hose Company—the first ever formed—was instituted. The name of so valuable a citizen as Mr. Haines should not be allowed to pass away, "unhonored and unsung."

We are in the receipt of no literary work, the perusal of which affords us so much gratification and pleasure, as we usually derive from the pages of the American Quarterly Review. The subjects of which it treats are invariably well chosen, and handled with ability; and we scarcely turn to a single article, which we do not peruse with increasing interest. Its importance to America, in establishing a correct literary taste among our writers, and in elevating the character of our literature, and giving it reputation abroad, few, who are at all acquainted with its merits, can be insensible to. It has also rendered us essential service in defending our growing literature from the illiberal attacks of foreigners, by whom, as well as by ourselves, it is recognized as a prominent organ of the American literati. Such a work deserves—as we are pleased to say it receives—a liberal support.

Its editor, Robert Walsh, Esq. author of many of the articles which appear in its pages, is a gentleman peculiarly well calculated to fill that important post, with credit to himself and country. He possesses, in a cultivated taste, a vivid and powerful imagination, correct judgment, and a well stored mind, resources for his literary labours, of which few editors can boast. His style of writing is dignified and nervous; and if occasionally rather inflated, the fault does not, to our mind, deteriorate from its general merits. Every writer, distinguished by original thought, has a peculiar style of expression, which it is illiberal to construe into a demerit, unless it be a gross violation of correct rules. Few, however, can compare with Mr. Walsh, in ease, grace and power, combined with purity of style, and correct and logical reasoning, so conspicuous in all his writings.

Mr. Walsh is also editor of the National Gazette, one of our best daily papers, which he conducts in a manner consistent with his general character, as a man of correct principles, and extensive information. The Gazette is a political paper, and whether we approbate or censure the part it takes, it is irrelevant here to say. We feel however at liberty to remark, that the course it pursues in politics, is open, manly and dignified, and entirely free of the personal abuse which characterise too many party newspapers. Much of its contents are useful literary articles, which every reader may peruse with pleasure and profit. The Gazette warmly supports the rechartering of the United States Bank, and the Protective System, questions of national policy, upon which we heartily agree in sentiment.

In the last number of the Review, we find an interesting notice of Mr. Flint's work on the Mississippi Valley, of which, for the gratification of readers not familiar with the book, we present a brief synopsis.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Nature, in this section of country, presents a much grander appearance than she does on the east side of the mountains. There is in her composition, a deeper and richer dash of poetry, and her attire, though less symmetrical, is more opulent in colour and magnificent in drapery. Being free from the haze of the ocean and other large bodies of water, the atmosphere is more pellucid than along the Atlantic border; hence the blue of the heavens is purer and deeper, and their arch loftier and of wider compass to the eye. The climate is more uniform, and the weather less changeable, than in the Atlantic states. The cold in winter, is however, intense. In Shelbyville, Tenn. the thermometer sunk, last winter, to 19 deg. below zero.

The equinoctial gales occur rather irregularly, but destructive tornadoes are common. They sometimes sweep along, in narrow veins, with a force that prostrates forests, and demolishes the works of art like chaff.

The rivers of the west are much superior to those of the Atlantic states. They are subject, in particular places, in the spring, to sudden and extensive freshets, inundating all the low grounds, sometimes to the width of miles; uprooting trees, removing away whole acres of soil, and piling them up at a distance, in majestic confusion. Sometimes they cover their shores, to a great depth and distance, with sand or rich vegetable mould, and again wash them away, leaving their beds haggard and bare. They frequently form for themselves, new channels, converting their old ones into stagnant pools, or waterless canals.

The trees of the west have no equals in size, and in extent and magnificence, the forests are unrivalled. The landscape, whether viewed under the blossom of spring, the leafy luxuriance of summer, or the variegated and splendid garniture of autumn, is unmatched in beauty. Vegetation of all kinds, is vigorous and luxuriant, particularly in the case of alluvial soils, which are here so abundant. Some of the trees, especially the sycamores, could they be transported entire to the Atlantic cities, would be visited as objects of wonder. One is standing on the banks of the Ohio, which is seventy-two feet in circumference. Grape vines also flourish to an extraordinary degree—some of them measure forty-five inches in circumference. The rapid growth of timber, detracts somewhat from its value, by rendering it more perishable. As fire wood, a cord of Atlantic hickory, is equal to a cord and a half of the best wood of the west.

The Reviewer's description of the western prairies, is so beautiful and poetic, that we extract it without modification.

"Another sort of landscape, not so picturesque and romantic, at least not so bold in its outline, and so diversified in its features, yet scarcely less delightful to the eye, is formed by the great western prairies. To communicate to readers who have never seen them, a just conception of these resplendent and illimitable flats, on whose distant borders the arch of the heavens seems to rest, is impossible. But the attempt, however hopeless, may be made. Let us fancy ourselves, then, in the midst of one of them, in a clear summer day, when vegetation is in its prime. Above, is the blue sky; radiant with the sun, and, on every side, the eye reposes on an ocean of bloom, gorgeous in colour, delicious in fragrance, and, for aught that is discoverable, without a shore. Is it calm? The surface is unruffled, and all is still and silent, as if nature were at rest. Does a breeze spring up? Every thing is in motion; and the living sea around us, thrown into easy and graceful fluctuations, presents a succession of fleeting pictures, which seem to chase each other in sport, and, varying at the pleasure of the capricious wind, fascinate the eye with their ever changing forms. There is one plant in particular, the product of some of the prairies, which, when in abundance and perfection, constitutes one of the richest ornaments of the landscape. It is the wild heliotrope, with large flowers of gold and bronze. Its growth is lofty, and thousands of acres are, at times, so densely covered by it, that other plants are scarcely visible. Like all its congeners, it inclines toward the sun, the circumstance from which it derives its name. An entire wilderness of so splendid a production, thus bowing in homage to its parent luminary, and gracefully following him as he moves along his path, forms a pageant, not only of great beauty, but eloquent in expression, and rich in moral suggestion. To those who delight in such scenes, the sight of it is worth a journey to the west."

The climate of the valley is salubrious, except along the low tracts, which border the rivers and smaller streams. The hill country is generally as healthy as other parts of the United States. Children are vigorous and sprightly and approach maturity with unusual rapidity.

We should be pleased to extend our notice of this article, but for the present are obliged to defer doing so, lest we encroach too much upon our columns.

We were presented last week, by Mr. Henry Goodman, of Bristol township, in this county, with a lemon, which measured around the sides, nine inches and a half around the ends twelve inches, and which weighed 10½oz. This is the largest lemon, either of domestic or foreign production, that we ever recollect noticing. The same tree bore thirty-seven others, nearly as large in growth.

We have before us a communication from the assistant postmaster at Woodruff, Spartanburgh district, S. C. in which that gentleman makes serious complaints in regard to the irregularity of the Post, in coming to hand. Very frequently, the writer states, our subscribers at that place, are without their papers for several weeks, and equally as often they are received, two and three numbers by the same mail. Much dissatisfaction prevails in consequence of this irregularity, and no little blame is attached to the postmaster, to show the injustice of which is the object of the letter before us. The writer calls upon the postmasters, their assistants and clerks, on the rout from this city to Columbia, S. C. to account for this irregularity, that censure may fall where it is merited.

The complaint alluded to is a grievance which operates greatly to our disadvantage, but over which we have no controul. We are confident that all papers for our subscribers are regularly, and in due season, deposited in the Post Office, but when there our controul over them ceases. The negligence of the agents of government it is not in our power to correct, except where defalcation is proved upon individuals. To this point the efforts of complainants should be directed.— If they will say *who* is guilty, we promise them that the offender shall not escape without notice.

The Boston Traveller mentions the arrival in that city on the 2d instant, of Capt. Fritz's company of National Greys, from Philadelphia, with suitable escort. They marched through the principal streets, and subsequently took dinner, provided by direction of the City Guards, at Col. Davis, on the Neck. The Philadelphia Band which accompanies the Greys, has been invited to partake of a dinner by the Boston Brigade Band.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The weekly publication in this city, established some years since as the authorized organ of the working men of Philadelphia, and devoted to the dissemination of their principles, has within a week or two changed proprietors, and will appear to-day in a new form, and in some respects under a new and distinct character. Its title has been changed to the *Philadelphia Times*, its dimensions have been considerably enlarged, and instead of being exclusively occupied with politics, it will hereafter be, in a great measure, devoted to the dissemination of literary and general information. The leading and orthodox principles of the working men's party will nevertheless still be efficiently advocated; they are principles upon which all true patriots unite in sentiment, and principles which must, from their very nature, and their intimate connexion with freedom, justice and wisdom, ultimately prevail.

The gentleman who will be in charge of the editorial columns of the Times, is a young man of correct judgment, and splendid literary acquirements. His industry, zeal and ability, will give the paper a high character among the hebdomadals of the day, and secure for it, we have no doubt, an efficient support. The persons who have hitherto sustained it, will soon perceive many reasons why their patronage should be continued, and why their exertions should be directed to the extension of so able an organ of their sentiments. We trust the fondest hopes of the editor—to whom we here take occasion to extend the hand of friendship—may be more than realised.

BEECHY'S NARRATIVE.

From the fruitful press of Messrs. Carey and Lea, we have received a copy of a new edition of Captain Beechy's Voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Straits. This voyage was undertaken in his Majesty's ship Blossom, for the purpose of co-operating with Captains Parry and Franklin, in their Polar expedition. It occupied three years and a half, from 1825 to 1828, and sailed over, in that period, a space of more than 73,000 miles. The work is written by an accomplished scholar, and abounds with narratives and details of absorbing interest. The information it gives upon scientific points, is truly valuable to the learned world; and by all who take pleasure in following the hardy adventurers from island to island, in an unexplored ocean, the work presents an attraction of no ordinary character.

As we purpose, in a week or two, giving a more full sketch of the book, and extracting some of its most interesting narratives, we content ourselves at this time, with the subjoined note of a Baltimore contemporary—

It was this expedition which obtained the first detailed account, so frequently published since, of the settlement on Pitcairn's Island by the mutineers of the Bounty. It was also remarkable for the light which Captain *Beechy's* surveys and examinations throw upon the nature and construction of the numerous coral islands which have grown up in the Pacific within the memory of man. He examined thirty two of these, of which the largest was thirty miles in diameter and the smallest less than a mile, in the centre of the great Pacific Ocean. All of them were increasing in their dimensions, the coral reefs extending in some instances from one island to another, a distance of six hundred miles. These formations have for a long time attracted a great deal of attention among men of science. There is room for wide and curious speculation upon the future effect which these numberless islands are to have upon the economy of the globe, when in process of time a new continent shall have been formed by their perpetual increase. The facts collected by Capt. Beechy are many and instructive.

Another singular problem to which materials for solution have been afforded by this expedition, is the manner in which the islands of the ocean have been peopled. The opinion that this has been done by migration, voluntary or otherwise, has been generally received, and instances have been met with, were that migration has taken place in an *easterly* direction. It has been denied that with the means of navigation possessed by the Indians, migration between distant places, could have been effected in a direction contrary to the trade wind. This objection is removed by the discovery upon *Byam Martin*, a small uninhabited island, of a crew of Indians, natives of Chain island, one of the tributaries of Otaheite, and situated three hundred miles east of Otaheite, who had been driven by storms and bad weather upon a coral reef in the ocean, which, by the route they drifted is *six hundred* miles west of Otaheite, in the teeth of the trade wind. This is the only instance known of migration in that direction, but it is sufficient to demonstrate the probability that even the remotest islands in the Polynesian Archipelago have been thus peopled. Much difficulty is thus removed from this interesting investigation.

The book also contains some particulars of the Loo Choo Islands.

Some friend has laid on our table a pamphlet of 20 pp. bearing the title—"Address to the Master Mechanics, Journeymen, and Apprentices, of the state of Pennsylvania: By a brother Mechanic." The object of the author appears to be, to call the attention of the persons he addresses, to the evils to which they are most liable, especially to those of intemperance and lottery and other gambling; and to lay before them sound and strong reasons, for an entire abandonment of these and other pernicious habits, calculated to produce misery, wretchedness and want. In his endeavours to awaken his readers to the importance of these matters, as connected, in addition, with the maintenance of good order in society, and the prosperity of our country, he is apparently actuated by the best possible motives. His reasoning is logical and convincing; his appeals to the good sense of his brother mechanics pathetic and eloquent, and the course he points out in the way of remedy, certainly a correct one. The little pamphlet is worthy a careful perusal.

Mr. Robert T. Bicknell, editor of the Reporter and Counterfeit Detector, has issued proposals for publishing the third volume of that paper, in an enlarged and improved form. He designs issuing it, after the 30th instant, on a sheet of the dimensions of this paper, well filled with matters of information in relation to the general objects of the work. The Reporter is a valuable publication to all dealers, and others in the habit of handling money, and being spiritedly conducted and made to embrace numerous articles of general information, is acceptable to all classes of readers.

The leading features of the third volume of the Reporter will be—a carefully corrected list of all counterfeit notes in the United States, published once a month; Prices Current and Review of the Market; Bank Note list, and list of Broken Banks; Prices of Stocks, and the value of Gold and Silver and Foreign Coin; besides domestic and foreign news, literature, &c. Mr. Bicknell also promises to keep his readers advised of the movements in the political world, without attempting to bias their opinion in relation to any of the contested points; if he can do this, without giving offence, he will deserve credit for possessing extraordinary ingenuity. We have tried the same thing, and been assailed for so doing, by both parties.

The Reporter is well deserving of patronage, and we shall be pleased to learn that its subscription list is much augmented. The terms are three dollars per annum.

The health of the city continues generally good, considering the season. Several cases of the cholera morbus—the disease incidental to our climate at this time of year—have occurred, and they will probably be [illegible] for some successive weeks, while our markets continue to be overstocked with green fruit. It is possible, also, that the indiscretions of some on Wednesday last, may subject them to disease and sudden death, concerning which alarm may be created, but we apprehend entirely without cause. Every summer the cholera morbus proves fatal to numbers, and we have no reason to suppose that we shall escape it now. By attention to diet, &c. it may unquestionably be avoided, and to this point our chief concern should be directed.

The rumours of the prevalence of epidemic cholera in this city were, we are fully assured, based on two severe cases of the ordinary disease, which occurred on Tuesday last. Other reports, of a like nature, will naturally be circulated by inconsiderate alarmists, but our citizens should be careful in receiving any such as true, until an official announcement is made by the Board of Health, or the Medical society.— Both these bodies, we are pleased to say, are composed of gentlemen upon whose entire reliance may be placed, and their sense of propriety will induce them to be as prompt in communicating, on the instant, the fact of the appearance of the Asiatic Cholera among us, as it is to avoid creating uneasiness without just cause. The duty of citizens anxious to avert the disease, is to be easy and tranquil, to attend to their ordinary business as cheerfully as possible, to avoid all unnecessary exposure, to remove all nuisance, and to be temperate in eating and drinking. By this course of action they may bid defiance to the cholera, though it be all around them. Of the progress of the disease we shall feel it our duty to keep our readers duly advised.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers this week, the adoption by Congress, after a protracted debate, of the bill rechartering the Bank of the United States. It was brought to a decision in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, and passed that body by a handsome majority. The slight amendment to the bill, made by the House, was immediately concurred in by the Senate, and it now only needs the signature of the President to become a law. We trust Gen. Jackson has too much good sense to refuse his sanction to a bill, of such immense importance to the community at large.

The Tariff bill has also passed the House of Representatives, and is now under discussion in the Senate, where it will probably be settled in a day or two. The bill adopted contains, generally, the modifications proposed by Mr. Adams, and if not, in all respects, such as we should be pleased to have, yet such a one, as under the circumstances, we are pleased to receive. The peculiar situation of affairs in this country, requires us, as patriots, to make some concession, and to those in the bill we very cordially concede, as the principle of protection, the great object in dispute, is fully acknowledged and sustained. We are glad these important questions are settled. They have, during their agitation, produced many unpleasant occurrences, the cause of which is now fully removed. We shall endeavour to publish the entire bill shortly.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The celebration of our national anniversary, the birth-day of Freedom throughout the world, was, in this city, quiet, appropriate, dignified, and satisfactory. In regard to avoiding all unnecessary exhibitions, undue fatigue, excitement, and excess of every kind, in the arrangements agreed upon, the good sense of our citizens was never more conspicuously shown. The stores and shops were generally closed, but the [illegible] paraded were dismissed at an early hour, so that the city, after ten o'clock, was so quiet as it usually appears on [illegible] days.

The principal celebration was that given by the Young Men's Association, the members of which assembled in the morning, at the Adelphi, in Fifth street, and marched —followed by a band of music and Capt. Page's company of Fencibles, in fatigue dress—to the splendid new Catholic church in Thirteenth street, where a number of appropriate exercises were performed.

The centre of the church was occupied by the association, and the side aisles and galleries were generally filled with the fashion and beauty of the city. After a number of patriotic tunes from the Band, the Pastor of the church, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, opened the exercises by an appropriate prayer, after which the very excellent choir sung an animated and pleasing anthem. C. J. Ingersoll, Esq. the orator of the day, then rose, and delivered an eloquent address, which was listened to with profound attention. The topics in the oration were happily chosen. The oration opened by a philosophical notice of the nature of revolutions, their objects and effects, and glanced rapidly over the nations of Europe, to illustrate and sustain his position in regard to their general utility in the cause of Freedom. Upon our own revolution and our own country, he dwelt with decided satisfaction to the audience. The slanders against our institutions, and our people, he rebutted in style unusually eloquent, and in summing up, in the tribute he paid to the ingenuity and enterprise of our people—our rapid advance in literature and the arts, &c. his remarks drew repeated bursts of applause. Occasionally throughout the address, the orator indulged in a pleasant sarcasm against foreign vilifiers, which gave it a rich and spicy character. On the whole, the oration was nervous, philosophical, patriotic, and in a high degree creditable to the talents of the speaker.

Another beautiful anthem from the choir followed the oration, and the services were closed by a prayer and benediction by the Pastor. The Association then resumed the line of march to the Adelphi, where the members were dismissed until the hour of dining. At 3 o'clock, between two and three hundred sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, prepared at the Masonic Hall, by Mr. Carels. A number of invited guests were present, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Hughes, C. J. Ingersoll, Esq. Professor Johnson, Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Roberts. When the cloth was removed, a blessing was asked by Mr. Hughes, and soon after the Declaration of Independence was read by R. T. Conrad, Esq.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Association, no spirituous liquors were introduced on the table. Throughout the day the members conducted themselves with strict propriety; no excesses were indulged in at the table or elsewhere, and the whole arrangements—which were creditable in the highest degree—were passed with happy effect. A number of patriotic sentiments were offered, and several speeches made. Messrs. Roberts and Sinclair and Capt. Page, favored the association with a great variety of comic and patriotic songs, which contributed much to the pleasure of the company. At an early hour the association dispersed, without having experienced a single unpleasant occurrence. The harmony and conviviality will long be remembered by those who took part in the celebration.

We have been full in our details of this celebration, because we regard this association—which is strictly without distinction of party—as one, the objects of which are entirely in accordance with patriotic sentiments. Party celebrations are not celebrations of our national independence, but political meetings for the promotion of certain objects. Here not the slightest reference was made to partisans. "Our country and our whole country," was the feeling which pervaded every breast.

The National Republicans to the number of from 1,500 to 1,800 partook of a dinner at Powelton, on the Schuylkill, and the Jacksonmen of the city, held a barbecue, at Lebanon Garden. Not being present at either, we are unable to state in what manner the festivities passed off.

We have reason to believe that but few accidents occurred during the day. The principal one of which we have any knowledge, occurred at Koehersperger's tavern in Coates street. A large party of persons were here assembled, some of whom were employed in firing a heavy piece of ordinance. While in the act of ramming in the cartridge, the person entrusted with the stoppage of the touchhole removed his thumb, when the piece instantly discharged, and one person, Lieut. William Nutt, of Chester street, was most shockingly injured. His right arm was torn off, and part of his breast and one side of his face horribly mutilated. He was immediately taken to the Hospital.

The following letter from Drs. Jackson and Meigs, of this city, now at Montreal for the purpose of acquiring information in regard of the Cholera, will be read with attention.

Montreal, June 29th, 1832.—Benjamin W. Richards, Esq. Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, and Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

Dear Sir—We have been during the last twenty-four hours busily engaged in examining cases of the disease, which we have an opportunity of witnessing in the emigrants shed, the only kind of hospital in which Cholera cases are admitted. The mortality in that place has been frightful. Of 117 cases 101 died—but this is to be attributed entirely to the total absence of regular attention, nursing, and the other means essential to the treatment of this disease.

The epidemic has at least intermitted for the moment if not abated in the period of its continuance. Cases still continue to manifest themselves. The report of the last 24 hours is 21 new cases, 26 deaths. The malignity of the disease has not diminished. Three cases originated yesterday, late in the day, and terminated fatally before morning.

The number of emigrants that continue to pour into this country may possibly have an effect in continuing the disease. About 5000 are now in the town and suburbs, most of them living under miserable shelters formed by old planks, boards, and rags spread out contained by barrels or other supports, scarcely affording protection against the weather, when not inclement. Mr. Gates mentioned to us that he expects about 60,000 more will arrive during the season with £4,000,000 in money.

Dr. Harlan has proceeded to Chaunawaga, an Indian settlement, a short distance above this, on the St. Lawrence, where the disease is said to be committing great ravages.

With great respect,
Yours obedient servants,
SAMUEL JACKSON,
CHARLES D. MEIGS.

The National Troop.—The corps of cavalry recently organized in this city, under this title, made their first parade on Wednesday last. They numbered from fifteen to twenty, all uniformed, with strict exactness in every particular, in the dress of the National Guard of France— Their appearance was highly respectable, and their drill and movements creditable to soldiers much older in age and experience. Some of the most able drill officers of the city, were pleased to compliment, in high terms of praise, the new troop, upon their uniformity of appearance and perfection of discipline.

The troop paraded through the principal streets in the morning, and after practising the various cavalry manoeuvres, in proper time, adjourned to the Lamb tavern, where, with a number of invited guests, they sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, prepared in Mr. Hardy's best style. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. A number of patriotic sentiments were offered and drunk, and the festivities were much heightened by several capital songs from different members of the corps.

The young gentlemen composing the troop, have much cause for satisfaction in the favourable impression they have made upon the public. It will no doubt be their principal care to preserve their high reputation unblemished.

At a late meeting of the troop, we are informed, the veteran Lafayette, was unanimously elected an honorary member. This is a compliment which the venerable chieftain will receive with pleasure. The French residents of this city would do well, in testimony of this honor, as well as that of their adopting the French uniform, to present the corps with a suitable flag or banner. It would unquestionably be considered a high mark of respect, and much increase the good feeling which the corps, as well as Americans generally, entertain towards the countrymen of the illustrious friend of liberty—the ever honoured Lafayette.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

It is confidently rumoured in this city that General Jackson has vetoed the Bank bill. The information is said to have been brought here by Col. Webb, of the New York Enquirer. If it be true, a powerful sensation will be created among the partisans of the President.

The poor who are unable to purchase Chloride of Lime for the purposes of purification, may obtain it, without charge, on application to Wetherill & Brothers, No. 65 N. Front street.

The gunpowder works of Mr. S. Cooper, near Lexington, Ky. exploded on the 21st instant, destroying two buildings, and from three to four hundred pounds of powder. No lives were lost.

The concert of the Philadelphia Glee Association on [illegible] evening last, was well attended, and afforded general satisfaction. Several of the pieces were given with great effect. This association, we believe, numbers some of the best musicians in Philadelphia.

W. Walker, Esq. having resigned, John E. Holt, Esq. has been elected mayor of Norfolk.

The Hon. Philip Doddridge has accepted the invitation of the literary societies to deliver the annual address at the coming commencement of Washington College, which will take place about the 26th of September next.

It was anticipated that the whole line of the Ohio and Erie Canal would be finished by the 4th inst.

The passage between this city and Baltimore, is now performed in about nine hours.

The Boston Advertiser says, that in blasting a rock in Milbury recently, a large piece struck upon the roof of the house of S. Farnsworth, Esq. and forcing its way through the roof and garret floor, fell upon a table in the centre of a room, at or near which a lady was sitting, and literally crushed it to splinters beneath its ponderous weight; when, coming in contact with the floor of the second story, its further progress was arrested.

Five hundred hands can obtain immediate employment upon the Danville and Pottsville Railroad, in the vicinity of Pottsville.

We observe with pleasure that several steamboats are "being built" in the Kensington ship yards, intended for the eastern market. Our ship-builders have no superiors in the world, and the fact that a steamboat has never been known to burst her boiler upon the Delaware, speaks volumes in favor of those who construct that description of machinery.

A suit for "breach of promise" was recently tried in Somerset county, N. J., in which the plaintiff was a widow named Alice Howell, and the defendant a young man named Joseph C. M'Coy. The evidence was not very creditable to the lady's character for virtue. The Jury, however, found a verdict in her favor, assessing the damages for her disappointment, her loss of reputation, and her loss of a husband, at ten dollars.

We heard one or two reports of an unpleasant affair near Camden, when our paper went to press.

A few cases of the Cholera have occurred in Erie, in this state, among emigrants generally fatal.

Girolt, a chemist of much science, has invented a very pretty apparatus for disinfecting rooms. It is neat, handsome, and so portable as a tumbler; by a single turn of a small screw at the top, it emits chlorine gas, of a very pure quality. Professor Hare, and other chemists, have approved of the invention.

A new post-office was established, on the 2nd instant, in Hereford township, Berks county, denominated "Shultzville," and Amos B. Butterwock, Esq. appointed postmaster.

Those who feel an interest in the raising of Silk, may be gratified by a visit to the farm of our enterprising manufacturer, Joseph Ripka, now occupied by the Messrs. Ter Hoeven's, on the Print Road, where they will see several thousand mulberry trees in a flourishing condition of three to five years old, and the silk worms in full operation. The polite attention of the occupiers to answer all inquiries which visitors may wish to make on this subject adds considerably to the pleasure of such a visit.

The New York American of Monday, says:—"At one o'clock to-day, the Common Council received Commodore Patterson, accompanied by the officers of the frigate U. States, in the Governor's room, and there presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box. The ceremony was in progress when we left there."

The Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel of Friday last states that no case of the cholera had occurred in that town since Monday, the 18th ult. and the Board of Health have announced that they consider it unnecessary to continue their daily reports.

We have received from on board the United States frigate Potomac, a letter dated March 12, 1832, Coast of Java. It says—"We have had a fight. It was with the Malays of Sumatra. We suppose that one hundred and fifty of them were killed. On our side two men were killed and fourteen wounded; no officer killed. You will soon have the official account. We shall be at Batavia, probably in eight or ten days."

The great body of those who have fallen victims to the Cholera at Paris, are the wretched and the vicious; and among the prostitutes of the city, the mortality has been frightful. In one house in which there were sixty of these women, all but one escaped, and in a street, the Rue de la Mortellerie, in which there were computed to be *thirteen hundred* of these miserable creatures, *twelve hundred* have fallen victims.

New Post Office.—A new Post Office has been established at the Green Tree Tavern, Doylestown township, Bucks county, Pa. The name of the office is Buckingham? and Harry Carver, has been appointed Post Master.

The Williamsport (Md.) Banner states that as the mail stage was proceeding westward, on Tuesday morning last, and within a short distance of Clearspring, in Washington county, the front axle-tree gave way, and a passenger who was seated with the driver, was precipitated under the stage and instantly killed. His name was Enoch Edmonstone, who, it is stated, was a printer, lately in employment in the Telegraph Office in the city of Washington, (where he left a wife and two or three children) and who was on his way to establish a Press there.

Paul P. Torrey, in the state of New York, has been found guilty of beating his son, only 6 years of age, to death, and sentenced to 7 years imprisonment in the state prison.— He whipped the child for trifling faults, (one of which was, not holding his head down while the savage asked the blessing) three days in succession, and on the fourth it died.

ALMANAC.				
1832. JULY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
7 Saturday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8 Sunday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 Monday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10 Tuesday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11 Wednesday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First [illegible]
12 Thursday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Full [illegible]
13 Friday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Last [illegible]
14 Saturday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New [illegible]

A Meeting of the Northern Liberty Hose Company, will be held at the usual place on Monday evening, July 9th, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN C. GIBBONS, Sec'ry.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Dr. SAMUEL TUCKER, of this city, to Mrs. ELIZA ANN EMORY BERNARD, daughter of the late Maximilian Titus, of Baltimore.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. J. F. Smith, Mr. DAVID RAMBOW, to Miss ELIZABETH E. BARTON, both of Philadelphia county.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Jas. Robinson, WM. P. HANNA, merchant, to Miss ISABELLA FULTON, both of Southwark.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Mann, Mr. JACOB M. JOHNSON, of Augusta, Geo. to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of George Wolf, of this city.

On Thursday, [illegible], by the Rev. Dr. Sargent, ANDREW MANDERSON, of [illegible], Philadelphia, to ANN E. daughter of Wm. S. Thomas, Esq. of Louisville, Ky.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Dr. F. F. Mayer, JOHN COOPER, merchant, to CAROLINE ELIZABETH HEWLINGS, daughter of the late Thomas H. Adams.

On the 28th inst. by Alexander Wentz, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH MEREDITH, to Miss ELIZABETH ORFIELD, daughter of Mr. Joseph Cobb, all of the District of Spring Garden.

In Washington City, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. O. B. Brown, ISAAC SHELBY REED, Esq. of Mississippi, to ANN LAURA, daughter of Gen. Duff Green.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hodson, Mr. JOHN QUIGLEY, to Miss MARGARET S. VALLANCE, both of this city.

At Harrisburg, Mr. H. BEEHLER, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Gov. Wolf.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, Mr. SAMUEL THATCHER, to Miss MARY OWEN, all of this city.

On the 28th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Sears, Mr. JAMES STROUP, to Miss MARY ANN HOWL, late of Christiana Bridge, Del.

On the 3d ult. by Elder Thomas Porter, Mr. ALBERT COLLINS, to Miss MOWBERRY, both of this city.

On the 28th ult. by the same, Mr. CHARLES GUYER, to Miss REBECCA VICKEY, both of this city.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. JAS. WELSH, Jr. to Miss JULIA W. HANSE, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Hanse, both of this city.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Manning Force, WILLIAM SMITH, to ANN EAYRS, both of this city.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Wm. J. Gibson, Mr. JOHN L. DUFF, to Miss CATHERINE AGNEW, both of this city.

On Sabbath evening, by the Rev. G. G. Cookman, Mr. SAMUEL FULTZ, to Miss ELIZABETH SOONER, all of this city.

Also, on the same, by the same, Mr. ROBERT PEEL, to Miss ARABELLA BURLEY, all of this city.

On the 28th ultimo, by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. ALEXANDER JACKSON, to Miss ELIZABETH EMERY, both of the N. Liberties.

DEATHS.

On Sunday morning, Mr. HENRY STODDART, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 28th ult. ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Logan, in the [illegible] year of her age.

On the 1st inst. MARY E. daughter of Joseph and Mary Wheeler, aged 1 year and 10 months.

On the 28th ult. THOMAS STEEL, in the 68th year of his age.

At New York, on the 30th ult. Mr. JOHN P. HICKEY, aged 27 years, formerly of Philadelphia.

At New York, on the 1st inst. in the 48th year of his age, of consumption, BENJAMIN C. PARVIN, native of Philadelphia, for several years a resident of this city, and lately of Hopewell, New Jersey.

On the 27th ult. in the 24th year of his age, JAMES HYATT MIX.

On the 30th ult. ROBERT H. RUDOLPH, aged 26.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH WAYNE, wife of Charles P. Wayne.

On the 2d inst. after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM KIPPEN, Printer, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 2d inst. Miss SARAH DUNN, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Dunn.

On the 3d inst. MARY CRAIG ASH, infant daughter of George W. Ash.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At Quincy, on the 10th ult. Mrs. M. MATILDA NATHANS, consort of Major Isaac Nathans, late of Philadelphia, in the 24th year of her age. The deceased was a native of South Carolina, and a daughter of Mr. Samuel M. Noble. She has left a bereaved husband and three small children to lament her irreparable loss. In all her relations of life she was irreproachable, and left the world with the consolations of a Christian, and with the deep regret of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

There were 105 deaths in this city last week—by cholera infantum 13, consumption of the lungs 12, convulsions 8, debility 7, [illegible]—20 of the whole number were under one year of age.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 117 persons during the past week—of whom 33? were under five years of age—13 died of consumption.

The number of deaths in Baltimore during the past week were 61—males, 32, females 29—of which number 13 were colored—19 died of cholera infantum; and 26 of the deaths were children under one year of age.

Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joseph Steward and [illegible] his wife, (of the township of Chester, in the county of Burlington and State of N. Jersey) have this day made an assignment to the subscribers, in trust for the general benefit of the creditors, of all his estate, real and personal. All persons having claims against said Joseph Steward, are hereby requested to present their accounts, as soon as possible, to our sole affirmation, agreeably to the statute of New Jersey in such cases made and provided.

JOSEPH HAYES,
THOMAS STILES, } Assignees.

June 28, 1832.
july 7—4t

TO THE LADIES.

Attend ye fair, attend to friendship's call;
Come unto Goodwane, he'll instruct you all—
In writing, make the charms of virtue live,
As beauty is reflecting from your eyes.
Then let your characters your virtues trace,
In letters fair, according with your face.

MR. GOODWANE, finishing writing master, late President of the Royal Writing Academy, London.

[illegible] gratitude, should she from any cause whatever not be finished in five—what can be fairer?

Title pages for Albums beautifully executed. Botanic, pen and ink drawings, Italian and other ornamental hand-writing, [illegible] Writing Establishment No. [illegible] Chesnut street. july 7—4t

Sea Bathing.

LEED'S Point Mail Stage, leaves Leed's Point every Monday and Thursday morning, at half past 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia; returning, leaves Philadelphia at half past 6 o'clock every Wednesday and Saturday morning, starting from Isaac Reeve's Ferry, upper side of Market street, crossing over to Toy's Ferry, Camden, where they will take the stage and arrive at Leed's Point the same day at 6 o'clock, where boats will be in readiness to convey passengers to any of the beaches.

For seats apply at the bar of Isaac Reeves, upper side of Market street. Fare through $2 25.

N. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Who has a careful driver and a good stage. july 7—4t

LOOK HERE.

LEGHORN HATS and French Lutestring Umbrellas, cheaper by 20 per cent. than can be bought elsewhere, at 270 Market street above Eighth.

[illegible]

Country merchants wishing to buy Leghorns or dry goods, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, for we will sell cheap.

500 ladies' travelling baskets. A large assortment of other dry goods, too tedious to mention. Open of evenings.

July 7—3t*

British College of Health.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES, imported from the above COLLEGE in LONDON, need only to be known in order to be appreciated.— [illegible]

No. 102 South Third Street, [illegible] BRINDLEY.

I. STRENGE.

26 North Eighth street, near Arch, Agents at Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—The public are particularly cautioned against a spurious medicine, purporting to be MORISON'S PILLS, vended by persons in this city, as none are genuine but those sold by the agents as above stated. July 7—3t*

Wanted.

A SMART BOY to go of errands. Inquire at 280 Market Street. July 7—1t

POSTSCRIPT!

Friday, 1 o'clock, P.M.

We have just been favored with the New York Commercial Advertiser of yesterday, which contains a report from the New York Board of Health, announcing that twenty cases of ASIATIC CHOLERA had occurred in that city on the day previous, ELEVEN OF WHICH PROVED FATAL! [illegible] broken out in our sister city! In regard to this unhappy event, we have only to urge upon our friends the imperative necessity of attention to the advice which we have previously given.

The following is the locality of the Cholera cases, as announced by the Board of Health:—

Cases.		Deaths.
2	Park Hospital,	[illegible]
1	At 160 Beekman street,	[illegible]
1	At 106 Water do.	[illegible]
1	At 173 Water do.	[illegible]
2	Corner of Duane and Washington street,	[illegible]
2	Bellevue Hospital,	[illegible]
1	At No. 107 Reed street,	[illegible]
1	Corner of Washington and Chamber street,	[illegible]
1	184 Duane street,	[illegible]
1	At No. 33 Cherry street,	[illegible]
1	No. 739 Greenwich street,	[illegible]
1	Republican Alley,	[illegible]
1	Corner of Chapel and Reade street,	[illegible]
1	No. 119 Willet street,	[illegible]
1	Corner of Monroe and Montgomery street,	[illegible]
1	177 Wooster street,	[illegible]
20		11

Still later from Europe!

By the packet ship New York, which arrived at that port on Thursday, we are informed that the Reform Bill was passing rapidly through the House of Lords—no creation of peers had taken place. The Cholera had increased in Liverpool, and had reached Manchester.

There have been further insurrectionary movements of the Carlists in La Vendee.

No successor to Casimir Perrier had been made.

The Kings of France and Belgium were about to have an interview at Compeigne—the object supposed to be to arrange a marriage between Leopold and the Princess Mary, daughter of Louis Philip.

Sanatory Committee, June 28, 1832.

RESOLVED, That the Committee of Consultation be respectfully requested to prepare a short and appropriate address, containing suitable advice to our fellow citizens on the present occasion. From the minutes.

GEO. FOX, Sec.

The Medical Committee of Consultation, in compliance with the foregoing request from the Sanatory Committee, respectfully submit the following:

The Sanatory Committee must be aware, that precise practical directions on the subject of preventing disease in a community, are incompatible with the existing varieties in constitution and habits. Such directions must be supplied by the advice of medical men who may be acquainted with the peculiarities alluded to; but so far as the subject falls within general views, we offer the following Report:

We desire in the first place to impress our fellow citizens with the importance of striving to avoid as far as possible, Levity and Presumption on the one hand, and unreasonable Fear and Despondency on the other.

We are of opinion that the proper safeguards for any community that may be threatened with a visitation from pestilence, consist in the rational use of those preventive means which are placed within human reach. Such a [illegible] is calculated to maintain a healthy condition of body, and to aid in preserving the mind in a state of cheerfulness and serenity.

A reliance on the protecting care of an All Wise Providence, imparts a calmness and confidence in the discharge of our duties, and is the best of all preventives.

The most rigid attention to cleanliness, both personal and domestic, is strongly recommended.

Particular attention should be paid to free ventilation, especially by persons who live in small and confined situations—during the hot days and nights of our summer, fresh air should be admitted into the crowded chambers and sleeping rooms.

This flannel or cotton worn next the skin is advised as a safe measure, and in case of sudden changes from heat to cold, an adaptation of dress to the changes. Especial attention should be paid to keep the feet and legs warm.

Moderation and regularity in diet should be observed, and excesses in eating and drinking, carefully avoided.

Plain, solid, well cooked diet, including salted meat, is greatly to be preferred to weak and unnourishing articles of food. Excessive quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables are advised against. Decayed and unripe fruits are especially pernicious.

By a wise provision of nature, habits, long and often so abundantly produced in these countries, where the stomach and bowels are liable to be weakened by the sudden operation of heat, and derangement of [illegible] ... [illegible]

The use of emetics and purgatives as preventives of Cholera, is believed to be very pernicious, and we consider the practice of habitual drugging to ward off apprehended disease, to be radically wrong, and that it ought to be deprecated in severe terms.

In the present excited state of the public mind, there is a great disposition to seek for and confide in specific preventives of cholera.

On this subject it is deemed proper, distinctly to declare our belief that no specific preventive against Cholera is known to exist; and that the drugs offered with this pretension, in countries where the greatest ravages have been caused by this disease, not only did not possess the negative virtue of doing no harm, but were found to be absolutely injurious.

Hence all those preparations to the purposes of correct and specific remedies for the prevention of Cholera, are utterly unworthy of public confidence, and ought to be discouraged.

Your Committee would sum up their report, by reiterating their opinion that cleanliness, free ventilation, moderation and temperance, including a diet calculated to nourish the system, and give tone to the stomach and bowels, and above all a firm, resigned and unruffled mind, are the best preventives of Cholera.

JOHN C. OTTO, Chairman.

Ch. Lukens, Sec'ry.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, June 28, 1832.

RESOLVED, That each member of the Committee be authorized to distribute the Chloride of Lime in suitable quantities to such persons applying for the same, as they may deem proper to receive it.

GEORGE FOX, Secretary.

Walnut Street Theatre.

This evening will be performed, for the last time, the highly popular Drama of Victorine, or I'll Sleep on It—after which a Grand Allegory in honor of the Great and Glorious Washington, during which the Star Spangled Banner and Hail Columbia, will be sung in full chorus.—To conclude with the Farce of Move to Die for Love.—☞ Mr. Sinclair, the celebrated Vocalist, is engaged for a few nights, and will appear on Monday.

Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN JOHNSON, No. 280 Market street, five doors above Ninth, keeps constantly on hand, an extensive and general assortment of fashionable Boots and Shoes, made of the best materials, and to be had at the following low prices:

Men's best calf skin boots, $5; do. second quality do. $4 50; do. calf skin shoes, $1,75; Men's shoes, different qualities, from $1,25 to 75; Women's morocco shoes, $1,25 to 1; Misses' morocco shoes, from 87½ to 50 cts.; Children's morocco boots, &c. 44 cents. All orders thankfully received, and attended to with punctuality, at the shortest notice.

Customer's work made to measure. June 30—3t

Boarding and Tuition.

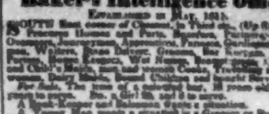
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that a few more boys, from 10 to 15 years of age, may be accommodated in his family with Boarding and Tuition at 30 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks, payable in advance, or within the first month of the quarter.

[illegible]

Burlington, N. J. June 30, 1832. PETER POWELL.

References.—Rev. William Bakewell, [illegible] Rev. William Hunt, [illegible] Rev. J. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Baptist Church; Rev. Thomas [illegible], Pastor of 2d Baptist Church; Rev. J. H. Kennard, Pastor of 3d Baptist Church; Rev. I. M. Allen, General Agent of Baptist Tract Society.

Brandywine Chalybeate Springs.



The Steam Boat Wilmington, Capt. [illegible], leaves Arch street wharf every day at [illegible] o'clock, P.M. for Wilmington. —Carriages with careful drivers are provided to convey passengers to the Springs immediately upon her arrival, to convey passengers to this justly celebrated establishment.

Fare, through to the Springs, $1.25. June 16—4t

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1815.

SOUTH East corner of Chesnut, in Third st. (Up Stairs.) Procures Homes and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Bone Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Nursery maids, Chamber and Children's Maids, men and women Cooks, Travelling men and women, Dairy Maids, Seamstresses, and Servants.

For Sale, The time of a coloured boy, 16 years old, and 2 years to serve. Do. a girl 8½, and 9 to serve.

A Book-Keeper and Salesman wants a situation.

A Young Man wants a situation in a Grocery or Dry Goods Store, or as Bar-Keeper.

Wanted $1500 on a mortgage well secured. Several Journeymen and Apprentices wanted. June 23—4t

Fine Wrapping Paper.

A FEW Reams of Double Medium, suitable, of each paper as the S. E. Post is printed on. For sale at this office, 22 Hudson's Alley. June 2—

THE OLIO

"Whatever sceptic could inquire for,
For every why he had a wherefore."

[illegible]

Louis XIV. The death of the queen affected him in the severest degree. "Good God!" said he, when his attendants had forced him away from her lifeless body, "is it possible that the queen is dead! and that I must forever lose her, who never gave me pain but when she died!" [illegible]

The Late Archbishop of Bordeaux.—The late archbishop of Bordeaux was remarkable for his tolerance and enlightened benevolence. The following anecdote will not be read without interest. "My lord," said a person to him one day, "here is a poor woman to ask charity, what do you wish to do for her?" "How old is she?" "Seventy." "Is she in great distress?" "She says so." "She must be relieved; give her 25 francs." "Twenty-five francs! my lord is too much, especially as she is a Jewess." "A Jewess!" "Yes, my lord." "Oh, then [illegible] give her 50 francs, and thank her for coming."

A Reprimand.—The editor of the Columbia (S. C.) Times, in a late paper, gives the following anecdote, which was once current in the walls of South Carolina College, as a parallel case to the reprimand of Gov. Houston, by Mr. Speaker Stevenson. [illegible] "Young gentleman, the faculty have appointed me for to rebuke you. You are therefore rebuked by me."

On the offensive and brutal custom of spitting, [illegible]

Some Bravado.—A man called upon an unfortunate [illegible] to pay a demand, or go to jail. "I can never pay it," said he, "I am not worth a farthing; but I will give you a note, I am not so poor yet, but that I can sign a note."

Why is a lady, while decorating her fingers, in distress? Because she's wringing her hands.

[illegible]

DEATH UPON A PALE ASS.

John Sullivan, a labourer at a druggist's warehouse in the borough, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having galloped furiously through the streets on a donkey. [illegible]

Lord Mayor. Was the man drunk?

Watchman. About half and half, please you, my lord; [illegible]

Lord Mayor. Well, and how did you dispose of them at last?

[illegible]

Mr. Edward Patchell, of Greensville, Pa. has opened a store for the sale of porter and ale, and he heads his advertisement with the following thoughts, that breathe the "cocoa" of Burns:

O ye, who bilge wi' sloppy gin,
And whiskey drinkers fu' o' sin,
It's surely time ye wad begin
Ye're courses to wail—
Come then, an' brighten up ye're ee's
WI' PATCHELL'S ALE.
[illegible]
Come taste the Nectar Patchell brings,
COOL—CLEAR—and RICH.

Ague.—The Chinese have a proverb that "every gentleman in China works for his living except the hog." In Illinois we make the hog work. When a chimney is to be built, or a cabin to be daubed, a hole is dug in the earth, of sufficient dimensions, and water poured into it—the hogs are then called, and a few grains of corn thrown into the hole, where the hogs plunge in and soon prepare the lump of clay for the hand of the dauber. [Western Ploughboy.

An English gentleman travelling in America, had his attention arrested by a singular contest between a negro and the mule on which he was mounted. [illegible]

Charles the second, playing at tennis with a dignified prebend, who had struck the ball well, he exclaimed, "That's a good stroke for a priest." "I'll give it the stroke of a Bishop," said the Dean, "if your Majesty pleases."

A Pretty Metaphor.—A young lady marrying a man she loved, and leaving many friends in town, to retire with him into the country, Mrs. D. said prettily, "she was turning one and twenty shillings into a guinea."

EPITAPHS.

ON COOKE, THE CELEBRATED ACTOR.

Pause, thoughtful stranger, pass not heedless by,
Where Cooke awaits the tribute of a sigh.
Here sunk in death those powers the world admired,
By nature given, not by art acquired;
In various parts his matchless talents shone,
The one he failed in was, alas! his own.

ON A SCOLD.

Here lies, thank God, a woman who
Quarrell'd and storm'd her whole life through.
Tread gently o'er her mouldering form,
Or else you'll rouse another storm.

ON A GLUTTON WITH A VERY LARGE MOUTH.

Here lies a famous belly slave,
Whose mouth was wider than a grave;
Traveller tread slightly o'er his ashes,
For should he gape you're gone by gnashes.

IN GRANTHAM CHURCH YARD.

John Palfreyman, who is buried here,
Was aged four and twenty year,
And near this place his mother lies,
Likewise his father—when he dies.

ON A WIFE.

Here lies my poor wife, without bed or blanket,
But dead as a door nail, God be thanked.

IN LAMBETH CHURCH YARD.

Here lies the body of W. W.
Who never more will trouble you, trouble you.

ON FOOTE'S DEATH.

Foote from his earthly stage is hurl'd,
Death took him off, who took off all the world.

Sketch of several Speeches in the Manner of Congress.

[illegible]

Speech of James Redford. [illegible]

From Captain Hall's Autobiography.

FLYING FISH.

"While we were stealing along under the genial influence of this newly found air, which as yet was confined to the upper sails, and every one was looking [illegible]

"A large dolphin which had been keeping company with us abreast of the weather gangway, at the depth of two or three fathoms, and, as usual, glistening most beautifully in the sun, no sooner detected our poor, dear little friends take wing, than he turned his head towards them, and darting to the surface, leaped from the water with a velocity little short, as it seemed, of a cannon ball. But although the impetus with which he shot himself into the air gave him an initial velocity greatly exceeding that of the flying fish, the start which his fated prey had got enabled them to keep ahead of him for a considerable time. [illegible] sparkled and flashed in the sun quite splendidly. As he fell headlong on the water at the end of each huge leap, a series of circles were sent far over the still surface [illegible] the royals and [illegible] was hardly as yet felt below. [illegible] It was particularly interesting to observe that the direction they now took was quite different from the one in which they had set out, implying but too obviously that they had detected their fierce enemy, who was following them with giant steps along the waves, and gaining rapidly upon them. [illegible] they varied their flight in the smallest degree, he lost not the tenth part of a second in shaping a new course, so as to cut off the chase [illegible] more than once upon their pursuer. But it was too plainly to be seen that their strength and confidence were fast ebbing. Their flights became shorter and shorter, and their course more fluttering and uncertain, while the enormous leaps of the dolphin appeared to grow only more vigorous at each bound. Eventually, indeed, we could see, or fancied we could see, that this skilful sea sportsman arranged all his springs with such an assurance of success, that he contrived to fall, at the end of each, just under the very spot on which the exhausted flying fish were about to drop! Sometimes this catastrophe took place at too great a distance for us to see from the deck exactly what happened; but on our mounting high into the rigging, we may be said to have been in at the death; for then we could discover that the unfortunate little creatures, one after another, either popped right into the dolphin's jaws as they lighted on the water, or were snapped up instantly afterwards. It was impossible not to take an active part with our pretty little friends of the weaker side, and accordingly we very speedily had our revenge. The middies and the sailors, delighted with the chance, rigged out a dozen or twenty lines from the jib boom and spritsail yard arms, with hooks baited merely with bits of tin, the glitter of which resembled so much that of the body and wings of the flying fish, that many a proud dolphin, making sure of a delicious morsel, leapt in rapture at the deceitful prize."

We take the subjoined remarkable facts from Mowbray's recently published Treatise on rearing and fattening poultry, cows, &c.

"The following anecdote, which dates seven or eight years since, may serve to exemplify the nature of these animals, and to show the necessity of both their kind and careful treatment. Mrs. Bell, a widow in Anan, N. B., went to milk her cow, when another cow, which was grazing in the same meadow, ran at her, threw her down, and was in the act of goring her, when her own cow came running up, attacked the other with great fury, and succeeded not only in relieving, but in all probability saved the life of her mistress. This act in the cow may indeed be referred to mere instinctive impulse, urging her to attack the other cow; but with equal reason, to the motive of defending her mistress, since the instances of attachment in animals to particular persons, and the demonstrations of it in acts of kindness and defence, are innumerable. The denial of a limited portion of the faculty styled reason, to brutes, can only result from superficial thinking, from silly, overweening human prejudice, and defective observation. In fact, what is reason itself, but discriminative instinct, common to both human and brute animals, with the latter certainly in a regulated, subordinate, and immensely inferior degree? Still they do discriminate and reason, as certainly as man himself does.

"In years past I had a fine tom cat, which we named Bonaparte, and which we suffered to retain that splendid name, until his godfather became an apostate and a tyrant. A poor aged stray cat, deserted by some unfeeling wretches, appeared on the tilings of an outhouse, and a more starved, distressed and miserable creature I never beheld; yet having been probably so much frightened and harassed about, it would suffer no one to approach with relief. It attracted the attention of Bonaparte, who (he was surely entitled to the appellation) approached it with compassion and kindness, and always shewn to distress by the monopolists of reason. At this meal-time he carried to his unfortunate fellow-creature a share of his meat, in which he regularly persisted until it was observed, and the curious tidings were then brought to me. On the next occasion, I watched this pleasing trait of humanity in a brute, from my window, and several times afterwards, I saw Bonaparte sitting upon his haunches, apparently with a consciousness of feeling and gratification, whilst his poor protege was feasting on his bounty! And this I saw with mine own eyes, and stands dated in my common-place book. The old animal, at length, judging of our benevolence by that of our cat, lost his fearful apprehension of us, and we took him in. But he was too far gone; and after keeping him in comfort a day or two, as the next and greatest benefit I could confer upon him, I expedited him to his best home, the feline Elysium, in such way that he had no previous dread of the stroke which instantaneously destroyed all sensibility of pain. I have now before me his portrait, a most correct likeness, by the celebrated James Ward, and now sitting by my side one of his great, great grand-daughters."

"The following curious experiment proved

[illegible]

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

From the Medical Flora of the United States, by Constantine S. Rafinesque.

TRILLIUM LATIFOLIUM.

Names. Broadleaf Bethroot. *Fr.* Trinité [illegible] *Vulgar.* Bethroot, Rattlesnake Root, Wake-Robin, Coughroot, Indian Balm, Ground Lily, Jove Harp, Indian Shamrock, Pasewort, True-love.

GENUS TRILLIUM. Perigone double, [illegible] each 3 parted, exterior caliciform, interior corolliform. Six stamens inserted at the base of the segments, nearly equal, anthers linear. Pistil oval, 3 linear stigmas, (seldom a style.) Berry 3 celled polyspore. Constant habit of the whole genus. *Root perennial. Stem terete, smooth, erect, with 3 verticillate leaves and one terminal flower.*

HISTORY. This beautiful natural genus is peculiar to North America; the nearest genera are the European *Paris*, differing merely by perigone 8 parted, 8 stamens, 4 stigmas, and 4 leaves. 2. The American *Medeola*, which has a simple calicinal 6 parted perigone, whorl of several leaves, flowers umbellate. Linnaeus had only 3 species of *Trillium*, *Tr. sessile*, *Tr. cernuum*, and *Tr. erectum*. Michaux, Pursh, Nuttall, Elliot, Beck, &c. have increased them to about 15; but having paid particular attention to this interesting genus, I have ascertained as many as 23 species, with a multitude of varieties; all bear the above vulgar names, and are [illegible] Many are scarce species, chiefly found in the Alleghany, Cumberland, Cherokee or Apalachian mountains, the western glades, &c. They are all vernal, blooming in the spring.

PROPERTIES. I have the pleasure to introduce this fine genus into Materia Medica. It has been neglected by all our writers, although well known to our herbalists. Schoepf merely says that the Indians considered the *Tr. cernuum* as poisonous, which is not true; and that the acid berries of *Tr. sessile* stain of a red color, dye blue with alum. A popular remedy in the Northern States, and used also by the Shakers. The roots are the efficient parts; almost all the species may be used indifferently, although the Indians have a notion that those with red blossoms (which they call male) are the best, [illegible] *Tr. erectum*, *Tr. pictum*, *Tr. grandiflorum*, *Tr. sessile*, *Tr. longiflorum*, *Tr. rotundiflorum*, &c. They are all astringent, restringent, pectoral, tonic, antiseptic, alterative, &c. Their roots are commonly oblong or terete, tuberose, brown outside, white inside, from 1 to 5 inches long, with a few branches or fibres; they have a faint smell, somewhat like cocoa, and a peculiar aromatic taste, somewhat like copaiva. [illegible] They are employed internally in hæmaturia or bloody urine, uterine hæmorrhage, immoderate menstrual discharge, bloody spitting, hectic fever, asthma, catarrhal cough, profluvia, &c. either in powder, decoction or infusion. Externally, they are very beneficial in tumors, indolent and putrid ulcers, carbuncles, and mortification, in a poultice by itself, or still better united with Sanguinaria. As an astringent and restringent, they are milder or weaker than *Geranium* and *Erigeron*, but not so heating. As a [illegible] they appear very beneficial, nay, a certain cure, with bloodroot, for inflamed carbuncles and ulcers, after a gangrene; [illegible] the need of cutting off mortified limbs. Even leaves are useful applied to tumors. In female complaints, such as leucorrhea, menorrhagia, and after parturition, they act as good astringents; the Indians value them much as such, both in Canada and Missouri. They say in Canada that the roots chewed, will cure instantly the bite of rattle-snakes, both in men and cattle. Mr. Hawkins saw an Indian make the experiment for a gill of rum; how it acts was not stated. The Indians of Missouri call them *Mocker Nevosehar*, meaning heat and cold: it is their palliative for consumption. The sessile species are called *Jewsberry* in Kentucky, and used for sores and ulcers. The *Tr. tinctorium* is one of the red paints of the Western Indians; the roots stain the hands, and dye red with alum.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, or either of the late firms, with whom he has been connected, are desired to make payment without delay, and all persons having any demands against the same, are requested to present them for payment immediately. JOHN WATERHOUSE, Jr.

Norwood, N. J. June 18, 1832. june 23—

Drafts and Notes Collected.

THE subscriber having paid [illegible] attention, will collect [illegible] Notes, Drafts, Bank Checks and Certificates of Deposit, payable in the following places, on the most reasonable terms.

Portland, Boston, Newport, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, New York, Albany, Troy, Utica, Rochester, Newark, New Brunswick, Trenton, Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle, York, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, [illegible] New Castle, Dover, Wilmington, Baltimore, Annapolis, Easton, Md., Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Winchester, [illegible] Savannah, Augusta, [illegible] Louisville, Cincinnati, Natchez, New Orleans, [illegible] S. C.

And some others not enumerated. Drafts at sight on the principal cities, may always be had on application to

SYLVANUS LENMAN,

June 23— Stock and Exchange Broker, 41 South Third st.

Ribbon and Fancy Store.

A GOOD assortment of Fancy and Plain Ribbons, with a variety of fancy articles, constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, at C. M'Kearaher's Ribbon, Silk and Fancy Store, No. 87 North Second Street, opposite Christ Church. A variety of Fans, Traveling Baskets, Window Blinds, &c.

june 23—

Philadelphia Boarding & Day SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth street below Market.

THIS is a first rate institution, [illegible]

Reference is respectfully made to the Rt. Rev. Bishop White; Rev. T. H. Bly; Rev. W. H. Delancey; [illegible] Mathew Carey, Esq.; H. Binney, Esq.; Roberts Vaux, Esq. and E. Walsh, Esq.

The annual charge for boarding scholars is $200.

Letters (post paid) from any part of the Union attended to & addressed to the residence of J. O'CONNOR,

april 14—7 mo No. 178 South Eleventh st. Philada.

A Trunk Lost.

LOST on the 3rd of May, at Robert Cross's Tavern, sign of the Swan, in Race street, a small Hair Trunk [illegible]

WILLIAM BOGGS.

Copper-Plate Printing.

REMOVAL.—William Darlington has removed his Copper-Plate Printing Office [illegible]

A Cure for Piles! Chemical Pile Ointment.

HEMORRHOIDS or PILES [illegible]

Dr. Physic's Highly Medicated Aromatic [illegible]

THE great success and increasing demand for this medicine [illegible]

John C. Kemp,

A VERY [illegible]

Straw and Silk Bonnets.

Mrs. S. CHAMBERS, [illegible] No. 191 [illegible]

june 9—

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,

Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. &c.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, [illegible]

HARLAN & BIDDALL.

Marshall's Concentrated

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, for the Cure of [illegible]

CHARLES MARSHALL'S [illegible]

Dr. Hull's Patent Truss.

DR. A. G. HULL [illegible]

Bristol Boarding School for Girls.

THE subscriber [illegible]

DAVID LUKENS.

Sea Bathing.

THE [illegible]

GIDEON BUSBY.

[illegible]

EDWIN H. BUDD & Co.

Orr's Patent Boots and Shoes.

THE [illegible]

CALEB A. ORR.

june 23—17

General Agency Office

FOR Periodical Publications, &c. By T. H. JACKSON & Co. No. 489 Pearl street, New York, among which are the following, viz:

"Atkinson's Casket," or Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, [illegible]

"Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post," devoted to Literature, Morality, Science, News, Agriculture and Amusement. Weekly, at $2 per annum.

"The Pennsylvania Inquirer," and Morning Journal. Daily [illegible]

"The Philadelphia Album," and Ladies' Literary Port Folio. Weekly, at $2.50 per annum.

"The Protestant Episcopalian," and Church Register.—Monthly, at $2.50.

"The American Repertory of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature," [illegible]

"The Journal of the Franklin Institute," [illegible]

"The Cabinet of Natural History," and American Rural Sports, [illegible]

"The Literary Port Folio" [illegible]

"The Liberal Preacher," monthly, at [illegible]

"The Scholar's Gazette," weekly, [illegible]

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june 16— T. H. JACKSON & Co. General Agents.

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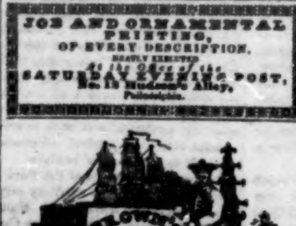

DAVID RANKIN, successor to Mr. W. Coney Brown, at the old established Tea Warehouse, No. 73 Chesnut, corner of Bank Street, has for sale, [illegible]

ALSO, 60 boxes containing 7 lb. each, of [illegible]

A supply of J. Kitchen's universally approved Patent Canes, very old and superior Java and Mocha Coffee, a few boxes Preserved Ginger and a few bales Canton Window Blinds.

June 23—2m*

Wood & Reeves,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

[illegible] ROLLERS, [illegible] DRAWING FRAMES, and CARDING ENGINES. They also make RAIL ROAD CARS [illegible]

[illegible] HARLAN & BIDDALL'S [illegible]

Wood Turning.

JOHN FULTON, No. 3 [illegible]

Paper and Rag Warehouses,

No. 300 and 302 North Third Street.

THE subscriber [illegible]

SAMUEL RUMPTON [illegible]

James' Antidyspeptic Pills.

FOR the relief and cure of Dyspepsia, [illegible]

Hardware, Cutlery, & Fancy GOODS.

WILLIAM NEAL, [illegible]

Medicines, &c.

ENGLISH [illegible]

[illegible] No. 33 ARCADE, [illegible]

The Cake and Pastry Bakery,

No. 161 North Second Street near Race.

THE proprietor of this establishment [illegible]

J. T. [illegible]

India Rubber Shoes.

MANUFACTURED [illegible]

S. D. BREED.

Glue, Neat's Foot Oil,

CURLED Hair, and Cow Hide Whips, [illegible]

CHARLES CUMMINGS.

Ribbons, &c.

C. M'KEARAHER [illegible]

Vegetable Lithontriptic

AND SPECIFIC SOLVENT POWDERS.

THIS [illegible]

Watches, Jewellery, & Silver WARE.

THE subscriber [illegible]

WILLIAM BAILY.

Carpenter's Saratoga Powders.

FOR making Congress Spring, or Saratoga Water, [illegible]

GEORGE W. CARPENTER.

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for [illegible]

THOMAS SHIPLEY.

Superior Fur Hats, at $4 25.

THE Subscriber [illegible]

P. BREMOND, [illegible]

JACOB HOFFMAN,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

NO. 390 North Third Street, [illegible]

Steam Mill.—Flour, Feed & Plaster.

COGGINS & MIDDLETON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are now prepared, at the Penn Township Steam Mill, [illegible]

N. B. Grain ground at the above place. may 19—3m

Patent Fly Net

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, granted by the President of the United States, [illegible]

HENRY EGAN

No. 22 North Third street.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on the above patent right. may 19—3m

Abraham Hancker,

COPPERPLATE PRINTER,

No. 36 South Fifth Street, below Walnut.

Portraits, Views, Bank Notes, Maps, Visiting Cards, Bills of Exchange, &c. neatly executed. april 28—1y

Emmitsburg Property.

I WILL sell the property recently occupied by me; the improvements are a two story brick house, [illegible]

JOSEPH HAUGHER.

Yellow Springs Hotel and Boarding House. MRS. HOLMAN,

THE Proprietress of the above named establishment, [illegible]

Dr. Chapman's Cough Mixture.

THE great success of this article for relieving and curing pulmonary complaints, entitles it to rank among the best now in use. [illegible] ISAAC THOMPSON, N. W. corner of 2nd and Market streets, and J. F. Heinitsh, Lancaster, Pa.

June 9—3mo

OLD CROSS KEYS,

No. 34 and 36 North Fourth Street, [illegible]

THE subscriber, [illegible]

L. KITTENGER.

Press Screws, Fire Proof Doors, &c.

THE Subscriber, having erected a Steam Engine [illegible]

CHARLES EVANS.

James F. Callbreath,

No. 37 North Eighth Street, [illegible]

HIERS BUSCH,

MANUFACTURER OF BRUSHES

Of every Description,

No. 30 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

New System of Penmanship

TAUGHT at the corner of Sixth [illegible]

N. B. His Rooms are open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. [illegible]

BOOK-KEEPING.

[illegible]

E. MEDONDGA [illegible]

Bowel Complaints.

DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, [illegible] CHILDREN, [illegible] BOWEL COMPLAINT [illegible] CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, [illegible] DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, SICK [illegible]

BUDD WEST & Co.

Philadelphia Wooden Ware

AND VARIETY STORE.

GIBSON COX, [illegible]

[illegible]

Glass Cutting Factory

THE Subscriber [illegible]

E. S. EMLEN [illegible]

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A GOOD assortment of Adams' Patent Swelled Beam BEDSTEADS, and a great variety of mahogany BOSTON Rocking Chairs and low priced Easy CHAIRS, [illegible]

J. HANCOCK & CO. [illegible]

Notice to Reedmakers, Manufacturers, and Weavers.

JAS. FIFE & SON, [illegible]

Extensive Cane Store,

[illegible]

Dyspepsia or Indigestion

Cured by Dr. T. J. Crossman, office 117 South [illegible]

DR. T. J. CROSSMAN having been sufferer [illegible]

"I hereby certify, that I was long troubled with called dyspepsia, [illegible]

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